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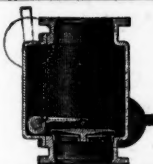
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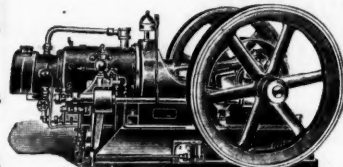
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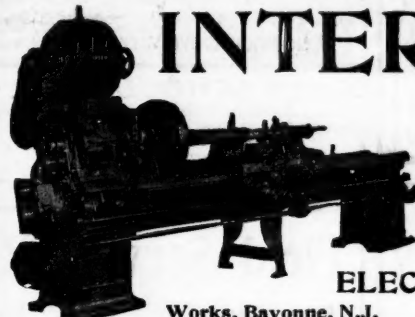
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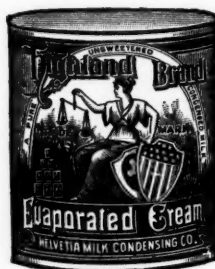
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Major Francis J. Kernan, General Staff, U.S.A., is of the opinion that the Army spends too much time in garrison and too little in the field, and that a system under which a man may return to civil life after a three years' enlistment without having made a good day's march is radically wrong. Major Kernan fully appreciates the training given in garrison, but contends that something in addition is required to transform a healthy man into a genuine soldier. "The soldier," he goes on to say, "must be separated from the comfortable bed, the modern kitchen, the porcelain bath tub and the furnace heat. He must put on his field kit, pack the wagon and be off to live under conditions bearing a close relation to those which in time of war must surround him. The march and the camp and again the march, persevered in, afford the natural and indispensable opportunity for teaching practically all that which in garrison could only be prepared for, not actually done. Men thus have to bear the burden of the kit, to care for the feet, to control their thirst, to pack and unpack their own belongings and the wagons, to make and strike tent, to put the camp in order, to start fires under difficulty, to make themselves comfortable for the night, let the weather be as it may. These things the soldier must learn; he picks up valuable knowledge every day, often unconsciously; he is, in fact, learning in the great school of experience those things he must have knowledge of, and many of which he can become master of in no other way." Major Kernan's view as to the relation of field training to the problem of desertion is particularly important. Discussing this phase of the subject in the Journal of the Military Service Institution he says: "If five or six months of each year were spent upon the road and in camps, with a variety and abundance of interesting occupation, a healthy state of mind unfavorable to desertion would result. This is not mere theory; no one who has seen a command leave a garrison on a practice march with the prospect of a considerable absence can have failed to be struck by the singular cheerfulness of the men. Whatever happens becomes a joke. Wet or dry, hot or cold, nothing effectually dampens the good spirit that prevails generally. This is quite a different attitude of mind from that which results from a spell in garrison. Men become critical about their food, their number of nights off guard; grumbling is plentiful and dissatisfaction easily produced. In the field there is left behind the customary fringe of saloons, and a wholesome tone of mind follows upon days of honest fatigue and nights of sound sleep. Desertions are rare from commands on the march or in camp by comparison with the number occurring in posts."

Concerning the humiliating surrender of the Ottoman government to the peremptory demands of England in the matter of the Egyptian frontier, the Paris Temps, of May 14, says: "People will ask why the Ottoman government felt bound to inflict upon itself the humiliation of yielding to a threat. England, as everyone knows, had manifested great patience. It was impossible, however, for this patience to last for ever. The Porte knew it; and if by chance it doubted the energy of the Foreign Office, it ought to have recalled that a naval demonstration has become part of the classic protocol of Turco-European relations. Nothing availed, neither experience nor warnings. It was necessary for Lord Charles Beresford and Prince Louis of Battenberg to bring two fleets into the Archipelago before Turkey decided to give in—after having thus displayed her weakness. It is difficult to understand the puerility of a policy as incapable of triumphing in reality as it is of saving appearances. \* \* \* As matters now stand the British government cannot accept Turkey's refusal to admit English commissioners into the delimitation commission which is to

follow the evacuation of Tabah. It will be for the Porte a fresh capitulation. How can Ottoman diplomacy have fancied that England, after having obtained from France on April 8, 1904, recognition of her political situation in Egypt, would suffer a Power of second rank to raise the whole question again? How has it failed to appreciate the element of force which is at the bottom of all international litigation? At all events, Turkey has so maneuvered that no one to-day wishes to hear her name mentioned, and while the German press backs her the Berlin Cabinet refuses to support her. The operation, therefore, threatens to be concluded in the worst possible conditions for her. But it will be a case in which the old saying will be particularly applicable—'Tu l'as voulu George Dandin'."

Describing the method by which the surrender was brought about, the London Times, of May 15, says: "Firmness in Downing street was fortunately coupled with equal firmness in the British Embassy at Constantinople. Sir Nicholas O'Connor refused to fall into the simple snares which so often prove fatal to European diplomatists in dealing with Abdul Hamid. He would not listen to evasive and conditional proposals, and he would not have anything to do with the irresponsible emissaries who were sent to him from the palace. He insisted that our demands should be accepted in plain and unequivocal terms, and he insisted that all negotiations should be carried on by the Porte, the recognized organ of the Turkish government, and not by the creatures of the palace. To the unwavering resolution which he showed in both respects his success is, no doubt, very largely due. The Sultan, who is a man of great shrewdness, when he allows his powers of judgment fair play, can hardly fail to draw some useful conclusions from the signal and conspicuous failure of his foolish attempt to 'bluff' this country. He is much too clear-sighted not to realize how complete and humiliating that failure has been, and how serious is the blow which it must inflict upon his prestige, not only in Egypt, but throughout the Mahomedan world." Turkey agrees to withdraw her troops from the disputed territory, to restore the boundary pillars at El Rafah, which had been leveled, and to join with England, not the Khedive, in appointing a joint committee in delimitation.

There is an increasing likelihood that Congress will adjourn without deciding what type of canal shall be built on the Isthmus of Panama, but work on the project will continue without interruption, the necessary appropriation having been provided. An interesting statement on the question of canal types has been made by Mr. W. Henry Hunter, Chief Engineer of the Manchester ship canal, who was one of the foreign engineers engaged by the President to investigate conditions on the isthmus. Mr. Hunter is strongly in favor of a sea-level canal, and in his statement, which is addressed to Senator Kittredge, he reviews at length accidents of daily occurrence in lock canals, and the collisions in the Manchester ship canal resulting in the destruction and carrying away of gates. In nearly all the accidents it was shown that they arose from causes impossible to guard against. So far as the double locks proposed by the minority are concerned, Mr. Hunter says the probability is that the result "would be that not only two pairs of gates would be wrecked instead of one, but that the vessel herself would be sunk in the lock." He says it is on the experience he has had that he bases his opinion that, in the case of the immense locks proposed by the minority of the board of consulting engineers, "if the gates are carried away by a downward bound vessel no power on earth can stop the rush of water; that the velocity of the stream through the lock will be such that any vessel will be carried on thereby, and that, if the occurrence takes place in the flight of locks proposed at Gatun, the vessel will be plunged from step to step to destruction, while the group of locks will probably be wholly wrecked and the canal rendered inoperative."

We called attention last week to the remarkable score made by Gun Pointer E. J. Nichols, R.M.A., of H.M.S. Hindustan, on the recent British "gunlayer's competition." The following are the details: Gun, 9.2-inch B.L.; charge, 90 lbs. cordite; weight of projectile, 380 lbs.; rounds fired, 10; hits made, 10 (all clean hits, no ricochets); time, two minutes; range, 1,475 yards (mean); speed of ship, 12 knots; size of target, 16½ by 21 feet. Assuming the above figures to be correct, this gun has undoubtedly made a world's record—a record so remarkable that most naval officers, judging from their own methods of loading and firing similar guns of smaller caliber, will be disposed to doubt the authenticity of the above score. As a matter of fact, the achievement, besides being an excellent example of training and marksmanship, is really a triumph of ordnance material. This will readily be understood when it is considered that the breech-plug of the British 9.2-inch gun can be opened or closed by a single motion of a lever, in the same manner as the ordinary six-inch gun. In other words, this piece is a rapid-firing gun. In addition to this, the ammunition supply is sufficiently rapid to respond to the utmost rapidity of loading and aiming attainable by the most expert crew. A large part of the supply of projectiles is carried in small cars that travel on a circular track immediately under the floor of the turret, so that the shells have only to be lifted to the breech of the gun;

and the powder is supplied by a separate hoist that is very rapid.

The arrival of the U.S.S. Columbia with 400 marines at Colon indicates that the United States is fully resolved that there shall be no revolution or other serious disturbance in Panama, such as might endanger the republic and interfere with work on the canal. It is reported that the radical element of the population of Panama will make desperate efforts to get control of the government at the elections, which take place on the last Sunday in June, and it is intimated that they will use force if necessary to accomplish their purpose. The chances are, however, that the presence of the large marine force which the United States has sent to the isthmus will dissuade the would-be trouble-makers from any rash enterprises, and the elections will probably pass off without disturbance. A delegation of representatives of the liberal party of Panama, including the Vice-President of the republic, is now en route to Washington to ask the Secretary of War to intervene in Panama to prevent frauds at the forthcoming election. Whether that unusual request will be granted is problematical, but the fact that it comes from men of character and position indicates that the June elections are looked forward to with apprehension. The United States, however, has made it clear to all observers that no lawlessness will be tolerated.

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., estimates that the pay of Army officers is forty per cent. less valuable now than when the present pay table was prescribed by what is known as the Logan act upwards of thirty-five years ago. In a letter on this subject, which he recently sent to the Secretary of War, General Carter says: "There is no question that our young officers are put to all sorts of contrivances and methods for eking out their pay, which has suffered a great practical reduction through changes of stations between the United States and the Philippine Islands, which are, and will be, necessary as long as large garrisons are maintained there. The large number of young officers tried by courts-martial for offenses committed under financial embarrassment is constantly increasing. If the Secretary of War is willing to authorize general officers to forward explanations to members of the committees such as would be given by them in a public hearing, the undersigned would send such communications to several members with whom he talked on this subject during their presence in the Philippines with the Secretary of War, who, probably, with such a reminder, would become advocates of granting a more liberal allowance for quarters and fuel."

Major Gen. A. W. Greely, commanding the Pacific Division, has reported to the War Department his inability to single out officers of the Army and enlisted men for special praise for work done subsequent to the earthquake in San Francisco during the terrible days of destitution caused by fire and cataclysm. The Secretary of War was particularly anxious to give all those officers and men of the Army who distinguished themselves in San Francisco public praise, but General Greely has not found it possible to make any selections. All have done their duty and done it well. General Greely and General Funston and their associates were so busily engaged at the time of the California disaster that they had no time to pay attention to reports of heroic deeds by soldiers and to make recommendations. The work of the Army was so excellent that it commanded the praise of the entire country. Both officers and men performed creditably the work which fell within their line of duty, and the general praise of the troops and officers is believed by the War Department to be preferable to an attempt at individual commendation, which might do an injustice to many deserving officers and men whose heroism was not brought to the attention of the Department.

The Chief of Staff has approved of the plan of transferring certain Coast Artillery organizations, which have been stationed at Southern posts, with certain Coast Artillery companies stationed at Northern posts. A recommendation has been made from the office of the Chief of Artillery that ten companies of Coast Artillery stationed in the South be ordered to Northern fortifications to relieve nine companies stationed there which will be ordered South, the plan contemplating the abandonment of one of the Southern posts. It is not yet possible to designate the companies selected, as this has not yet been definitely decided. It is believed in some quarters that this plan of transferring Coast Artillery organizations from the South to the North and vice versa will do much to lessen the discontent which has been apparent in the past among the men of the Coast Artillery, and may do much to bring about the re-enlistment in the Coast Artillery of desirable non-commissioned officers and men. The plan of thus transferring Coast Artillery organizations from Northern to Southern posts and vice versa is being tried as an experiment only.

Sergt. W. H. Thompson, Privates J. O. Miller and J. S. Morrison, of the 8th U.S. Cavalry, and Private Mendoza, of the Constabulary, together with five horses, were drowned May 26 in the Lingyan River by the capsizing of a ferryboat. The troops were on a practice march. The bodies of Sergeant Thompson and Private Morrison have been recovered.



The Baltimore News makes a plea on behalf of the civilian professors at the Naval Academy, concerning whom it says: "The conditions of appointment of the professors are such as would not be considered suited to the dignity of a fifth-rate college, and the pay is far below that which prevails in colleges of any importance. It is almost incredible, yet it is true, that the ten civilian professors, as well as the seventeen civilian instructors, now on the rolls of the Naval Academy have absolutely no status there except that which is conferred, year by year, in an item in the annual appropriation bill. In other words, not only the professor, but the professorship itself, depends for continuance from year to year upon the insertion of this item in the bill. As to salaries, the scale of pay is certainly not so magnificent as to make amends for this highly objectionable condition of things. In short, the U.S. Government, in its provisions for the civilian teaching staff at the Naval Academy, acts like a poverty-stricken college as to salaries, and much worse than any college whatsoever as to the intelligence of its arrangements." Mr. Weeks, who is a graduate of Annapolis, has introduced a bill to establish a corps of civilian professors and instructors for the Naval Academy, but there is serious doubt as to the wisdom of such a measure. All the professors at the Military Academy are permanently appointed or temporarily detailed from the Army, and they are included in the military establishment. Why should a different rule prevail at the Naval Academy? When the Naval Academy was established by Mr. Bancroft, without direct authority of law, the ignorance of the Navy officers of that period of matters outside the direct teachings of their experience may have necessitated the employment of civilian professors, but that necessity exists no longer. The Navy is capable of furnishing as competent instructors for the Academy as are to be found in civil life. The suggestion of the News that a change is necessary to secure for the Academy "men thoroughly competent in their specialties," and who are "gentlemen," is a reflection upon the present professors which the facts do not warrant. Without doubt, their position could be, and should be, improved, but if the present system of temporary appointment is abandoned, it may be well to consider the adoption of the West Point system for Annapolis.

Capt. W. C. Short, 13th U.S. Cav., commanding the detachment at the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers at Fort Riley, in an official communication to the Military Secretary of the War Department, says: "Nearly eighty per cent. of the enlisted men who are detailed for instruction at the Training School for Farriers and Horseshoers, arrive here without sufficient clothing, thereby making it necessary to submit a clothing requisition shortly after the beginning of each term of the school and often, another before the close of the same. As it is well-nigh impossible to estimate in advance, A.R. 1154, with any degree of accuracy for the clothing which will be required for these men, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Engineers; uniformed as they are; some in dress, some in olive drab, and others in old style blue, it usually develops that the Quartermaster's Department has not on hand the kind and sizes of clothing required. It is suggested that if orders were issued requiring organization commanders to see that the men of their organizations who are sent here for instruction are supplied with sufficient clothing before leaving their station to last them for the four months' term of the school it would greatly lessen the clerical work of this office and relieve the Quartermaster's Department of a condition which has never been satisfactory since the establishment of the school. I believe that it would also have a tendency to make the individual man more careful with his clothing. The following list is believed to be an ample allowance for one man during the four months at this school: One good suit, blue or olive drab; one second suit, blue or olive drab; three suits, cotton khaki; two suits heavy underwear; four suits light underwear; one pair buck gloves; one pair woolen gloves; one Service hat; one cap; two pair leggings; one overcoat; four chambray shirts; two flannel shirts; two pairs shoes; six pairs cotton stockings; four pairs woolen stockings; two woolen blankets; two suits brown canvas fatigue clothing; hat cords; cap and collar ornaments; letters "U.S." and letters and numbers for Service hat." Instructions have been issued that enlisted men ordered to the school be supplied with clothing as suggested above.

Capt. Austin F. Prescott, 5th U.S. Infantry, holds that inasmuch as it is physically impossible for Infantry troops to carry a supply of small arms ammunition sufficient to last through an action of several hours' duration, some system, other than that of individual carriers, should be adopted for transferring ammunition from wagons to men on the firing line. He favors the adoption of a better ammunition case, one with a single fastener, that can be opened quickly, and adjustable belts provided for packing cartridges in the original, thus saving the time now required to transfer cartridges from paper boxes to belts. He also recommends that each company be provided with two four-wheeled carts of light construction, each capable of carrying 5,000 rounds of ammunition, these carts to be under the supervision of the battalion commander except when a company is detached, in which case its carts, fully loaded, should follow it. One non-commissioned officer and four privates from each company should be detailed with two carts to bring up ammunition from the nearest wagons or pack animals

to the firing line, and on the march the carts should be trailed by battalion ammunition wagons. "On going into action," says Captain Prescott, in the Journal of the Infantry Association, "the ammunition wagons follow the battalion until the danger zone is reached; at this point details are left with the carts; carts are then filled and moved forward when directed by the battalion commander. Ordinarily the men should be able to supply ammunition to the firing line until latter is within seven or eight hundred yards of the enemy; by the time this point is reached the firing line will have expended most of its original ammunition, and the cartridge belts supplied from the carts should be sufficient to last until the enemy's position is reached. On the defensive the question of supply and replenishment is a simple matter, as ammunition can be brought up close to the stationary firing line before the enemy approaches. In time of peace troops should be drilled in this duty, for much better results can be obtained if men are familiar with the work."

Major Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., who has seen much service among the Moro tribesmen of the Island of Mindanao, has written an exceedingly interesting and profusely illustrated article descriptive of those strange people for the Metropolitan Magazine for June. He knows the Moros as thoroughly, perhaps, as any living white man, has fought them in war, worked with them in road making and other projects in time of peace, and has made a careful study of their condition and character. His estimate of their capabilities is of special interest. He says: "Of Oriental conservatism yet observant of new things and ready to learn; not ill-humored but hostile to strangers; savage and holding human life of little value, but not cruel; brave, yet a thief; of the same religion and blood as his neighbors, yet without brotherhood with them and ever ready to fight against them with strangers; poor as a beggar yet haughty and overbearing; asserting ever his own trustworthiness, yet putting little faith in his friend, of whom he exacts the most binding oath in even trivial matters of trust; fond of company, yet breaking up into the smallest groups, the Moro is a being of many contradictions and inconsistencies. Loving trade and maintaining many markets, he has none of the trust of his fellows necessary to trade, but looks at an effort to borrow, or a request for credit, in no other light than a manifest attempt to rob. We may not, as many thoughtless and impatient people do, expect of them, as savages, the progressiveness, faith and honor of civilized men, but we know that any man or race of men that will work is not beyond hope of redemption, and the Moros, be they what they will, are still a race not wholly averse to work. Savages they are indeed to-day; industrials they may as a people become to-morrow."

In response to the protests of the selectmen of Provincetown, Mass., and the Evangelical Alliance, of Boston, against Sunday ball playing by men of the Atlantic Fleet, and, after the decision had been announced that the fleet would rendezvous at Rockland, Me., Rear Admiral Evans fired a parting shot against the good men who believe ball playing is wicked. He believes that his men could do worse things than play ball on Sunday, yet he feels that he should not offend the community; at the same time he hits back when the selectmen intimate that he has placed himself in a position "unworthy of a servant of the Federal government." The Alliance at first protested loudly against any kind of ball playing or games, then, when Rear Admiral Evans said his men must have recreation, the Alliance yielded, but declared it did so against its "own judgment." Replying to the Evangelical Alliance, Rear Admiral Evans declared that the Navy Department knew what action he had taken, and he had no reason to fear the outcome, no matter what might be the opinion of the Alliance. "In view of the above," his letter closes, "I think that it would be well if this Christian society, of which you are the secretary, would reconsider its resolutions 'unanimously adopted,' and in future would charitably refrain from adopting similar resolutions regarding myself, which may be based upon erroneous statements such as seem to have been the foundation of those."

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, has written a letter to President Roosevelt, expressing the thanks of the people of that city for the relief extended to them by the National Government in the distress caused by the earthquake and the conflagration which followed. The letter includes the following just tribute to the Army: "Let me at this time say a word for the United States troops. Just after the earthquake on the morning of April 18, 1906, the United States troops stationed here were put under the control of the municipal authorities by General Funston. He acted nobly, and with General Greely, who took charge a few days later, has exemplified the stamina for which the members of our Army have ever been noted, and exhibited an ability to cope, under any and all circumstances, successfully with great emergencies. I cannot speak in too high praise of the magnificent help given the municipal authorities by the United States troops stationed here, or too highly of the indefatigable work, and I might say devoted assistance of Major General Greely and General Funston. Mr. President, as an American citizen, I am proud to be able

to certify to their work and I am proud that we have men of such caliber in the ranks of the U.S. Army."

According to records of the U.S. Pension Office, veterans of the Civil War are dying now at the rate of 100 a day. The monthly reports for several months past have shown the death rate among the old soldiers to be in the neighborhood of 3,000 a month. A report issued by Commissioner Warner May 25 shows that during April the total number of deaths of pensioned Civil War soldiers and sailors was 3,134. This is the highest death rate for any month of the present fiscal year. Pension office officials who have followed the figures closely and know the tendency of the death rate are of the opinion that the number of Civil War pensioners has reached the maximum and that hereafter each succeeding month will show a decrease. At the end of last month there were on the rolls 669,673 survivors, a net decrease of 2,136 from the number for March. The number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls on April 30 last was 987,806, a decrease of 2,153 from the number of the month previous. This rate of decrease is unusually high. The total loss to the pension roll during the month was as follows: By death, 4,918; by remarriage, 79; minors by limitation, 86; by failure to claim, 36; for other causes, 70. Total, 5,189.

The following memorandum for the Military Secretary, signed by the Chief of Staff, which was prepared this week, is self-explanatory: "The following officers will, in accordance with the provisions of G.O. 35 and 57, Headquarters of the Army, 1903, and Paragraph 40, A.R., be relieved from further duty with the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1906, their service on that date, with their corps or arm of the Service, being less for the six years preceding that that of other members of corresponding grade of the initial detail: Col. John B. Kerr; Majors William D. Beach, John S. Mallory and Joseph T. Bickman; Capt. Harry C. Hale, William G. Haan, Dennis E. Nolan and John C. Oakes." A board, consisting of general officers, will be convened in a few weeks for the purpose of selecting officers to succeed the above mentioned officers as members of the General Staff Corps. It is probable that no officer will be assigned as Chief of the Second or Military Information Division to succeed Major Beach, pending the selection of officers to fill these vacancies on the General Staff.

In the course of a discriminating review of the invaluable services rendered at San Francisco by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., the Washington Spectator aptly remarks: "His presence at San Francisco, commanding the Department of California, was purely accidental, of course, as far as the earthquake and fire catastrophes were concerned, but his handling of the situation shows that no opportunity nor responsibility may escape him. And even in the piping times of peace his orders and rulings have been marked by rare timeliness and sound sense. So now there is no more exclamation of 'a fool for luck'!—no more quibbling as to whether Funston swam the Bagbag, or whether he could swim at all—no more carping comment as to whether he really deserved his spurs. Now, in his good and sufficient proof of hard sense and adequate tact and judgment in an extreme emergency, he has at one time warranted the action of those who advanced him, and silenced those who questioned that advancement."

In regard to clothing of soldiers in tropical service, Grover Flint, formerly first lieutenant, 35th Inf. Vols., says: "When I served in the Philippines, 1898-1900, an abdominal belt was issued to the enlisted men. These belts were absolutely useless. Either the soldier did not take the trouble to wear them at all, or, after a march or two, when worn, they became ropy and ineffective as an abdominal protection, and usually ended their career of usefulness as gun rags. I suggest that the D.B. shirts issued in the Philippines and Porto Rico be re-enforced by a seven-inch strip encircling the shirt from the belt line down. The same re-enforcement might be made on undershirts issued to tropical departments."

Before an audience of 100 physicians at the Academy of Medicine, New York, Dr. E. E. Smith maintained that embalmed beef was not of necessity hurtful. He said science had not proved that boric acid used in the preservation of beef was injurious to health and he maintained that all of the data to support the theory that such preservatives injure health came from German experts, who had been working to prove this very thing under government instruction so as to keep out American products. His whole address was a direct contradiction of the statements of Dr. Wiley, the United States Government food expert.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of April: Enlistments in cities and towns, 1,010; enlistments at military posts and in the field, 274; total number of enlistments, 1,284. Classified as follows: Infantry (white), 357; Coast Artillery, 424; Engineer Battalions, 12; Cavalry (white), 338; Field Artillery, 86; U.S. Military Academy Detachments, 3; Infantry (colored), 16; Cavalry (colored), 19; Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, 4; Philippine Scouts, 25.



Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte on May 29 approved the highly important Navy Department special order relative to handling ammunition on board vessels of the Navy during target practice. The order will soon be promulgated. It follows: "The attention of all officers is invited to the necessity for continual exercise of the utmost care and prudence in handling all kinds of ammunition. It is directed that whenever main battery guns of a vessel are being fired, all fire-hose be led out as at fire quarters and fire-pumps kept running. Care should be exercised that no ammunition other than that immediately required be permitted to remain outside magazines during firing. Attention is invited to Special Order No. 57, May 31, 1904, paragraphs 7 and 8, relating to precautions necessary in handling turret ammunition. At all target practices there may be assembled on deck the necessary allowance of ammunition only for intermediate or secondary guns that are to fire on the next run, but no charge for a B.L.R. gun shall be taken out of its tank, nor shall the tank-top be removed, until immediately before it is required for loading. For guns using fixed ammunition, and for guns using separate powder-charges put up in cartridge cases, the allowance required for gun or guns that are to fire on the next run may be removed from boxes. When the guns of a vessel are not being fired, the usual tests of the ammunition supply may be carried out, and such ammunition as may be necessary for the test may be assembled on deck under the usual precautions. Special Order No. 64 of Nov. 10, 1904, is so modified that hereafter it is directed that an interval of at least thirty minutes shall be allowed to elapse between the last effort to fire the gun and the opening of the breech. If at target practice any gun has fired a string or part of a string, and remains loaded at the order, 'Cease firing,' it shall always be unloaded by firing the charge, if it is found possible to do so; otherwise it shall be treated as a hang-fire. In future no Morris-tube practice shall be held without an efficient bullet-catcher security attached to the muzzle of the gun, or otherwise suitably secured, in line of fire of the small rifle."

The Secretary of War on May 31 put an end to the suspense with regard to the filling of the two vacancies in the grade of brigadier general, caused by the retirement of General Buchanan and the prospective retirement of Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, by announcing that Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf., would succeed General Buchanan; and Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf., would succeed General Baldwin. Both of these officers are Civil War veterans with excellent records, and Colonel Jocelyn, who became a brigadier general on May 31, is the senior colonel of the line and has been serving as a member of the General Staff in San Francisco, Cal. Neither of these officers is a graduate of the Military Academy, both having entered the Service as enlisted men in Volunteer organizations during the Civil War. General Jocelyn, who is a native of Vermont, was a private in 1863 in the 6th Vermont Infantry. He later became a first lieutenant in the 115th U.S. Colored Infantry and at the end of the Civil War was honorably mustered out of the Volunteer Service with this rank. He was immediately appointed in the Regular Army and assigned to the 6th Infantry. Col. Walter T. Duggan, who will succeed General Baldwin as a brigadier general on June 26 next, was born in the Isle of Man. He entered the Military Service of the United States shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War as a private in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry. In 1863 he was appointed to the Regular Army as a hospital steward, and shortly after the close of the war he was commissioned as second lieutenant in the 10th Infantry. It was announced at the War Department on June 1 that Col. John McClellan, Art. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Key West, is appointed brigadier general vice Buchanan and immediately retired, to make room for the permanent appointment of Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 14th Inf.

Commenting on the statement that Brazil, Chili, Argentine and other South American republics will shortly institute large projects of naval construction, the Boston Herald says: "Of course, if one of the South American countries starts in to increase and modernize its navy the rest will follow suit, so far as their pocketbooks permit. But what a needless waste of money by those who can ill afford it." It should be apparent to anyone considering the question, dispassionately and without prejudice, that money intelligently spent in acquiring preparedness for national defense is not money wasted, no more than money spent in maintaining a police force or a fire department is wasted. Any reasoning which justifies their maintenance also justifies the maintenance of naval and military organizations for the protection of nations. Far-sighted citizens of the United States will contemplate the building of fleets by our sister republics of South America with cordial approval. Those nations owe it to themselves and to the United States to provide themselves with more effective implements of defense than they now possess. In the event of a threat to their independence from abroad they would have to depend upon the United States for the maintenance of their territorial integrity. This condition of affairs is unwise and unjust. Every South American republic should be willing and prepared to lend substantial support to the United States in any emergency requiring the use of force in upholding the Monroe Doctrine. That obligation rests upon every republic in the Western hemisphere, and we hope to see it acknowledged in the creation of South American navies. To pretend that money spent for such purposes is needlessly wasted is the veriest nonsense.

In the Olympic games in Greece the Americans, who excelled in speed, won in all seventy-five prizes; the British, thirty-nine; the Swedes and Greeks each twenty-eight. The Americans won six out of eight races; three out of six jumps, and two of the four weight events. Of the seconds in the nineteen events six were Americans, five Englishmen, three Swedes, three Hungarians, two Greeks and one a Canadian. Thus again have we answered the European assertion that the race deteriorates physically on American soil. The Scandinavians excelled all others in gymnastics. The time or distance in the several events was as follows. Those marked with a star were won by Americans: \*100 meters, 11 1-5s.; \*110 meters, hurdle, 16 1-5s.; \*400 meters, 53 1-5s.; \*800 meters, 2m. 1 1-2s.; \*1,500 meters, 4m. 12s.; 5 miles, 26m. 11s.; Marathon race (42 kil.), 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s.; \*1,500 meters, walk, 7m. 12 3-5s.; \*standing broad jump, 3m. 30cm.; \*run-

ning broad jump, 7m. 20cm.; \*standing high jump, 1m. 56cm.; running high jump, 1m. 77 1-2cm.; hop, step and jump, 14m. 7cm.; pole vault, 3m. 50cm.; throwing stone, 19m. 92 1-2cm.; discus, Greek style, 35m. 17cm.; discus, free, 41m. 46cm.; shot put, 12m. 32 1-2cm.; javelin throw, 53m. 90cm. The average attendance at these games was about 50,000, nearly all of whom were Greeks, who took their disappointment at the success of the foreigners in a thoroughly sportsmanlike manner.

Although there is no positive evidence to show that John Paul Jones was ever married, there are many Americans who are evidently unaware that he was not. It is said, for instance, that among the thousands of applications received by the Secretary of the Navy for tickets to the memorial services at Annapolis on April 24, when the body of the naval hero was transferred to Bancroft Hall, were letters from three American citizens claiming to be descendants of John Paul Jones, while it is obvious they could not be for there is no record of his ever having any children. With characteristic tact the Secretary sent the tickets but explained to the writers that they probably were descended from one of the sisters of John Paul Jones. It was these sisters who presented to a graduate of the Naval Academy the miniature of their brother painted on ivory by the Countess de la Vendahl, which is now preserved at the Naval Academy and is regarded the most authentic likeness of John Paul Jones. The reverse of the miniature is a hair locket containing locks of the Admiral's hair and his initials. With Houdon's bust and the likeness shown on the gold medal voted by Congress to John Paul Jones in 1787 and executed under his personal supervision by Dupre, the miniature forms the third of a trio of what is thought to be fairly accurate likenesses of America's first naval hero.

The Secretary of War has detailed Lieut. Edwin M. Stanton, 3d Inf., who is a grandson of the late Secretary of War Stanton, to assist in the defense of Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd, who are to be tried on June 18, in Pittsburg, on the charge of manslaughter. The case has often been referred to in these columns. The question as to the extent of the right of the commanding officer of a military post to protect the Government property under his charge is involved in this case. It will be recalled by those who have followed this interesting case that the trouble arose through the theft of some copper belonging to the Government from Allegheny Arsenal. The thief was seen running away by Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd. He declined to obey the summons of the former to halt, and Dowd, by order of his officer, killed the fleeing thief with a ball from his rifle. The man did not fall, however, within the limits of the reservation, but was killed on the soil of the State of Pennsylvania, and the local civil authorities had Lieutenant Drury and Private Dowd arrested and charged them with manslaughter. The Government intervened in their behalf, and in the lower court pleaded lack of jurisdiction on the part of the State, but this was rejected, and now the case will come before the appellate tribunal to be tried upon its merits.

A newspaper despatch of May 28 from Cleveland, O., says: "J. D. Ellis, of Peoria, Ill., representing Robert S. Waddell, an independent powder manufacturer, to-day employed former Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett to file pleas with the War and Navy Departments, alleging that these departments have been made partners in a plan to practise extortion upon the Government. Waddell's charges are in part as follows: 'The Navy Department commissioned two officers to experiment with smokeless powder at the time it was introduced. As a result, a superior article suitable for ordnance use was invented. Patents on the powder were granted to these officers, which they sold to the Dupont Powder Company. The Government pays this company seventy cents a pound for this smokeless, which cannot be purchased elsewhere on account of protecting patents. This powder is worth about thirty-five cents a pound, half what the Government pays. The Navy Department is now planning to buy 3,000,000 pounds of this powder.'

Major General Greely, U.S.A., commanding the Pacific Division, under date of San Francisco, May 29, reports to the War Department that he has arranged for the gradual withdrawal of troops from San Francisco and Oakland under conditions satisfactory to Governor Pardee, Mayor Mott of Oakland, Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, and Dr. Devine. He issued orders on May 29 for the return of the 11th Infantry to its former station. Under the plans contemplated, he says, the retention of the 1st Cavalry will be necessary, probably until June 15, and the regiment will be relieved by squadrons. The number of destitutes in San Francisco, he states, is fifty-nine thousand, four hundred and thirty-two; Oakland district, eleven thousand seventy-six, and Sausalito district five thousand. Despite the severe rain storm, sickness has not appreciably increased.

President Roosevelt has appointed the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., for this year. They are: F. J. Sprague, of New York city; ex-Governor Murphy, of New Jersey; Brig. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., of San Francisco; Strathern Hendrie, of Detroit, Mich.; Alfred M. Seales, of North Carolina; Charles F. Brooker, of Connecticut, and George P. Blow, of Illinois. The Senate will be represented by Senators Dick, of Ohio, and Patterson, of Colorado, and the House of Representatives by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts; Lilley, of Connecticut, and Gregg, of Texas. Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has issued an order giving the program of exercises for the Board of Visitors, which appears in our Annapolis letter.

Counting the marines already on the Isthmus of Panama when the U.S.S. Columbia arrived with 400 from League Island Navy Yard, and those sent from the Pacific station on the U.S.S. Marblehead, together with about 200 others on the U.S.S. Yankee, now cruising in West Indian waters, the United States Government has an available force of approximately 800 marines for the protection of American interests in Panama and for suppressing anything approaching revolutionary disturbances there. It is understood that the marines will not interfere in any way in the approaching elections in the Republic of Panama, but will act promptly in quelling trou-

ble which might endanger the interests of the Panama Canal or the existence of the republic.

Eighty-six officers of the Army from Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, San Antonio, Texas, and New York, went to Kansas City, Mo., on May 26 by direction of the Secretary of War to inspect the methods of preparing emergency rations for the Army. The visiting officers were received by Major C. P. Stivers, of the Subsistence Department, under whose direction 235,000 emergency rations are being prepared at the Armour packing house in Kansas City. The Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth sent a delegation of seventy-five Infantry and Cavalry captains and lieutenants, in charge of Major Eben Swift, commandant of the school, and from Fort Riley a delegation of seven officers was headed by Captain Edwards.

The War Department has not yet received the record of the court of inquiry named some time ago to investigate the justice of the finding of the examining board in the case of 2d Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 20th Infantry, a final decision in whose case is causing the Department to hold up about forty promotions of second lieutenants of Infantry. Word has been received at the Department, however, that the court of inquiry will report about June 1, so the record in the case is expected any day now. It is understood that no action will be taken on the cases of the lieutenants of Infantry held up pending the receipt of the report of this court.

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, May 29, with the following military passengers: Lieutenant Colonel Appel, Med. Dept.; Captains Stanton, Pay Dept.; Harrison, Sub. Dept.; Kemper, 11th; Walker, 12th Inf.; Lieutenants Gordon, Signal Corps; Adams, 12th; Kelso, 13th Inf.; Ballard, Caldwell and Dworak, Philippine Scouts; Contract Surgeon Bailey, Contract Dental Surgeon Hess, and Lieutenant Taulbee, Philippine Constabulary; sick, 20; short termed, 25; general prisoners, 7; post non-commissioned staff, 3; discharged soldiers, etc., 8.

Manila press despatches state that on May 30 a detachment of the Philippine Constabulary had a brush with a gang of ladores only ten miles from Manila. The outlaws belonged to the band of the notorious Montalon and numbered about fifty. They were chased into the mountains after a fight in which two of their number were wounded. The constabulary captured their arms and supplies. The municipal police of Taal, Batangas Province, Luzon, have captured a small armed gang which recently raided the suburbs of the town.

At the request of the Bavarian government, K. Buenz, the German Consul General at New York city, has made public the following: "Riflemen of America: The fifteenth grand contest of German riflemen, July 15 to 22 of the current year, is once more—after a lapse of twenty-five years—to be held within the hospitable walls of the city of Munich. With greetings and outstretched hands we invite you to, by your presence, add to the glory of our ancient national festival and to join us in peaceful contest for the palm of victory."

A despatch from Manila June 1 to the War Department, announces the following deaths among enlisted men: Ernest Timm, colitis, Co. M, 15th Inf., May 17. Drowned body recovered: John S. Morrison, Troop M, 8th Cav.; Jesse O. Miller, Troop L, 8th Cav.; William Thompson, Troop L, 8th Cav., May 25. Malarial fever: John H. Motan, Co. A, 19th Inf., May 15; John Peterson, Hosp. Corps, May 26. Heart disease: Thomas Worthington, Co. B, 1st Battalion, Corps of Engrs, May 22.

It is not very pleasant for officers of the Navy to find the name of a graduate of the Naval Academy, who was an officer of the Navy up to a year ago, mentioned so conspicuously in the proceedings against the Pennsylvania Railroad, among those who sought to obtain advantage over their rivals in the coal trade by distributing coal stock among the officials of the road over which their freight was sent. "Whatever you do Betsy, drink fair," should be the motto of the Naval Service.

On May 31 Comdr. William H. H. Southerland, commanding the American naval force in Santo Domingo, reported to the Department that there had been fighting at Savanna Lamar, a small place in Santo Domingo, but that the disturbance had no political significance. Trouble between the revolutionists and the Government of Santo Domingo is expected at any time.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on May 31 took up for discussion the bill for the reorganization of the Artillery of the Army. Nothing definite was done, as the committee did not complete its consideration of the measure, but it is believed that the members of this committee are favorable to the bill.

The headquarters of the Department of the Lakes in Chicago, Ill., are now located in the new Federal building, which also contains the post-office, U.S. courts, etc. Nearly all officers and soldiers arriving in Chicago have been going by mistake to the Pullman building, the old headquarters, which have been abandoned.

The transport Logan sailed on May 25 from San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, with the following military passengers: Major General Story, retired; Brig. General Allen, Chief Philippine Constabulary; Lieut. Colonel Irvine, 21st Inf.; Captain Lyon, A.C.; ten casuals, five Hospital Corps men.

An experiment was made at the cooks' school at Washington Barracks, D.C., May 29, with a fireless cooker, which will be sent to Boston with Company A, of the Hospital Corps, U.S.A., for exhibition at the meeting of the Army Medical Association in that city June 5-8.

The conference committees of the Senate and House reached an agreement on the Army Appropriation bill on May 31.



## ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

President Roosevelt attended the unveiling of the monument erected by the Army and Navy Union in the Naval Cemetery at Portsmouth, Va., on Memorial Day, and delivered an oration. He left Washington in the afternoon of May 27 on the U.S.S. Mayflower, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Carew, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Master Quentin. He reached the Portsmouth Navy Yard early in the morning of May 30, and when the vessel came in sight a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in his honor. Rear Admiral Harrington, the commandant of the yard, and his aides, came aboard the vessel and remained with the President until 9:30, when he went ashore. As the President walked down the gangplank several battalions of marines were drawn up in line to escort him through the city to the Naval Hospital, where the unveiling of the monument took place. The President spoke in part as follows:

"Every man who has served well and faithfully, afloat or ashore, in the Service of the United States, has shown that he possesses certain qualities which entitle him in a peculiar degree to the respect of all his fellow citizens, while every man who is now in the Service cannot but feel himself uplifted by the thought that in any time of future crisis it may be that the honor of the whole nation will depend upon his bearing. For we must always remember that in our country our Army and Navy are an army and navy made up of volunteers; all our forces are volunteers; our Regulars, afloat and ashore, are merely our fellow citizens who, of their own free will, have taken up this particular task. The task once through, they return to the body of our citizenship, and exactly as the efficiency of our military service depends chiefly upon the efficiency of the average enlisted man, so the efficiency of the nation as a whole depends chiefly upon the way in which the average man performs his plain everyday duties.

"This does not mean that the leader, whether in military or civil life, can escape bearing a peculiar burden of responsibility. To him has been given much, and from him much will be demanded. It is right and proper that the man in a high position, whether his position be that of a high civilian official in time of peace or of a high military or naval officer in time of war, should receive a marked degree of credit if he performs his difficult, delicate and responsible task well, and should, on the other hand, be held to an especially sharp accountability for any shortcomings. In any time of crisis the man in high office in civil life, the man in high command in military or naval life, can, if he be weak or incompetent, paralyze the actions of a multitude of brave and able men who are under him.

"In closing I ask your attention to the fact that our soldiers and sailors are able to do their duty in great emergencies even other than those of war. Recently the most appalling disaster that has ever befallen any city in our country, the most appalling disaster that has befallen any city of the same size for a century past, befell the great and beautiful city of San Francisco. In the midst of their horror and pity and sympathy the rest of our people were rendered proud and glad by the courage, the self-reliance, the self-command, shown by the men and women of San Francisco themselves under the sudden and awful calamity which had befallen them. We had yet another source of pride in the fact that the first Americans outside of the city who were able to extend relief and help were the officers and enlisted men of the garrison and the ships in the immediate neighborhood of San Francisco. The alertness, the instant response to the demand made upon them, the mixture of self-reliant initiative with orderly obedience and coherence of action, the high personal valor and the steady endurance and strength shown by the soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy in coping with this disaster were as great as if shown in time of battle. Such a record should make every true American proud of the Army and the Navy and should make every true American resolute to see that through our national authorities at Washington we make such provision by law for the maintenance, the support and the training of the Army and the Navy that they shall ever stand in the forefront of their respective professions."

## CAMPAIGN MEDALS.

The Secretary of War has approved the designs made by the eminent artist, Mr. Frank D. Millet, for the campaign medals of bronze which are to be issued to officers and enlisted men who were in the Service on Jan. 12, 1905, and who served in any of the campaigns selected by the War Department to be commemorated by these medals. These medals, as we stated some months ago, are to be made of the very best bronze at the United States Mint in Philadelphia. For over a year now the War Department has been endeavoring to obtain suitable designs for these campaign medals, and much gratification is felt at the excellence of the designs submitted by Mr. Millet, who in preparing them has conferred with several of the most eminent artists of this country, including Mr. St. Gaudens. It is probable that the medals will be issued inside of the next three or four months, as the work of making them will be begun immediately. There will be a medal for service in the Civil War, a medal for service in Indian wars, a medal for service in the War with Spain, a medal for service in the Philippine Insurrection and one for the China Relief Expedition, and a Merit Medal, which will go with certificates of merit issued to enlisted men for service in any of those wars.

The description of the medals briefly is as follows: For the Medal of Merit, which is to be given to enlisted men, Mr. Millet selected for the obverse the famous eagle belonging to Lord Wenys, formerly Lord Elcho, who did so much for the volunteers in Great Britain. Around the eagle is the motto: "Virtutis et audacie monumentum et prænium," and for the reverse of this medal a laurel wreath was selected as significant and appropriate, with the words "For Merit" in the center. Outside of the laurel wreath are the words "United States Army" at the top, the circle being completed by thirteen stars.

The head of Lincoln for the Civil War medal was chosen as the only appropriate design, and the head was taken from a photograph of Lincoln which was made in 1864. Surrounding the head are the well-known words from Lincoln's second inaugural speech: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." On the reverse of this medal, in a circle made of a wreath of an oak branch and a laurel branch, are the words: "The Civil War, 1861-1865."

For the Spanish War medal was selected a castle as symbolizing the Kingdom of Spain, with slight modifica-

tions from the heraldic castle found on the coat of arms of that kingdom, so as to make it as nearly as possible suggestive of Cuba, where the round-cornered towers exist on the various "moros." Over the castle are the words: "War with Spain," beneath it the date, "1898"; on the left side a branch of tobacco plant, and on the right side stalks of sugar cane. The reverse of this medal bears the words: "United States Army," and thirteen stars in a circle near the rim, and a military trophy consisting of an eagle on a cannon, with five standards suggesting the five wars in which the United States Army has been engaged, an Indian spear and shield, and Filipino weapons. Below this trophy is the word Cuba, Porto Rico, or Philippines, according to the campaign in the Spanish War in which the recipient served.

On the obverse of the Philippine Insurrection medal, next to the rim, are the words: "Philippine Insurrection," and the dates, "1899-1904." Within the circle is a conventionalized cocoanut palm tree, on the left side of which is the lamp of enlightenment, and on the right side the scales of justice. The reverse of this medal is the same as the Spanish War medal, with the name of the campaign in which the recipient served.

On the obverse of the China Relief Expedition medal, in a circle next the rim, are the words, "China Relief Expedition," and the date "1900," surrounding the imperial Chinese five-toed dragon. The reverse of this medal is the same as the Spanish War medal, with the name of the campaign in which the recipient served.

On the obverse of the Indian Wars medal, next to the rim at the top, are the words, "Indian Wars," and conventionalized arrow heads arranged like a laurel wreath, extending either way from a buffalo skull at the bottom, complete the circle. Within this circle is an Indian in war bonnet, mounted on a pony and brandishing a spear. The reverse is the same as the Spanish War medal, with the name of the campaign in which the recipient served.

The arrangements of the reverses have not yet been accepted by General Humphrey, as they have only just been submitted by Mr. Millet as revised. The idea of putting on the name of the particular campaign in the war in which the recipient served is borrowed, of course, from the English army, where they give a bar for each campaign. We are indebted to Mr. Millet himself for the technical descriptions of the medals. The merit of these designs is not only in their appropriateness but in their artistic character. Mr. Millet is not only an admirable artist, but he saw service in the Civil War and has since seen far more of war than most soldiers, in the Russo-Turkish war and in the Philippines. His work has been a labor of love and his memory will be cherished, as it should be, in connection with these beautiful tokens to be bestowed as a reward for patriotic service. It is of interest to note that in a General Order appeared the following: "Aug. 13, 1898.—F. D. Millet and G. L. Rathbone, civilians and volunteer aides to Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U.S.V.; for valuable services rendered in the trenches at the attack of Manila, Philippine Islands."

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The Field and Staff, 3d Battalion, and Companies I and M, 11th Inf., arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on May 25, for station.

Company B, 9th Inf. (two officers and sixty-four enlisted men), arrived at Fort Wayne, Mich., on May 25, for station.

Companies I, K, L and M, 12th U.S. Inf., comprising the 3d Battalion, arrived at Fort Niagara, N.Y., May 24, after a long journey from the Philippines, where it has been stationed for the last two years. Lieut. Col. H. S. Foster, in command of the battalion, will be commandant at Fort Niagara. The battalion has 269 enlisted men and fifteen officers. Major F. B. Andrus, who has been in command at Fort Niagara, turned over his books and papers to Lieutenant Colonel Foster immediately upon the latter's arrival, and proceeded to Fort Porter, N.Y., where he assumed command of Cos. A, B, C and D, 12th Infantry.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

At the marriage of Miss Ruth Gibson, daughter of Rear Admiral William C. Gibson, U.S.N., retired, to Lieut. William Theodore Tarrant, U.S.N., which is to be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, June 13, in St. Bartholomew's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., a reception for relatives and intimate friends will be given at the Gibson residence, No. 1412 Pacific street. The bride will be attended by her sister, Mrs. Richard Butler Glaesner, who was Miss Anita Gibson, as matron of honor, and another sister, Miss Marion Gibson, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Kate Gibson, a third sister, and Miss Susan Persons. Lieutenant Tarrant, who is attached to the U.S.S. Charleston, now at the New York Navy Yard, will be attended by Ensign Lindsay Hensley Lacy as best man and the ushers will be Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Russell, Ensign Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr., and Midshipman Albert T. Church, all U.S.N.; Midshipman Holbrook Gibson, brother of the bride, and Lieut. C. Campbell, U.S.M.C.

The marriage of Miss Ethel M. Sperry, niece of Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., and Mr. Walter Dunham Makepeace, of New York city, will take place at Waterbury, Conn., on June 19.

Chaplain and Mrs. Winfield Scott announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Margaret, to Mr. Le Grande Turner, of Haywards, Cal. The wedding will take place in June at Hill Crest, near Los Gatos, the home of Miss Scott.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emma Clifton Watt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter M. Watt, of Providence, R.I., to Capt. Harry R. Lee, 11th U.S. Inf.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Miller and Lieut. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C. Miss Miller is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Decatur H. Miller, of Baltimore and Woodruff, Green Spring Valley, Md. Captain Williams is a son of Col. Charles Williams, of Georgia, and a nephew of the late Gen. John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, at one time Governor of Georgia and the commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veterans. Miss Miller is very popular in Norfolk, and is now the guest of Miss Edith Tunis in Freemason street, in the above city.

The wedding of Miss Mayotte Dickenson, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Dwight Dickenson, of Washington, D.C., and Midshipman Arthur G. Caffee, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Boston, took place at the Trinity Episcopal church, Oakland, Cal., on the evening of May 21, the Rev. John Bakewell officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Le Conte and the groom had as his best man Midshipman Charles C. Sproule, jr., of the U.S.S. Princeton. The ushers were Asst. Paymr. Edward S. Stalnaker, of the Boston; Lieut. William T.

Hoadley, U.S.M.C., of the Boston; Spencer E. Dickenson and Spencer C. Brown, jr. A large reception and supper at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Charles Hoffman, followed the ceremony.

A romance, springing out of the San Francisco disaster, has just been made known in that city, where the engagement has been announced of Miss Elizabeth Bergen, daughter of Edward E. Bergen, and Lieut. John H. White, U.S.M.C., at present stationed at the Mare Island Barracks. As soon as the news of the calamity that had befallen San Francisco reached the Mare Island yard, Rear Admiral McCalla dispatched to the burning metropolis Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmany and nearly all the marine officers of the station, including Lieutenant White, who was given a large detachment of marines and placed in charge of one of the largest districts in the fashionable section of town, where he did such excellent work. In the district which Lieutenant White was in charge of lived a friend, Mrs. M. H. Weed, whose guests Miss Bergen and her sister, Miss Edson, were. It was not until the strenuous days of hardship which followed the San Francisco disaster that the Lieutenant and Miss Bergen met. The acquaintance soon ripened into love and the marriage is to take place on Saturday, June 2. "Miss Bergen," writes a correspondent, "is an accomplished and most attractive girl and is connected with some of the most prominent families of San Francisco, while Lieutenant White is a cousin of the President. They will make their home at Mare Island."

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry DeGraff, of Bismark, N.D., announce the engagement of their daughter, Daisy Marion, to Lieut. Albert Leas Hall, 28th U.S. Inf. The marriage will take place the latter part of June.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Handy, lieutenant colonel, N.G.N.Y., died at his house at Troy, N.Y., May 30. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having enlisted in the 177th New York Regiment. He was one of the famous "forlorn hope" at Port Hudson. He was brevetted second lieutenant Nov. 15, 1867, for gallant services and for a number of years has been employed in the Adjutant General's office, at Albany. He was an expert penman, and his paper work was a model of accuracy.

Miss Katherine J. Woodward, daughter of Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., died at Fort Douglas, Utah, May 12.

Contract Surg. Albert H. Wilton, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., May 22.

Mrs. Adele W. Morrison, widow of Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th U.S. Inf., died at her home, Pasadena, Cal., very suddenly May 28.

Mrs. Kate A. Du Bose, mother of Med. Insp. W. R. Du Bose, U.S.N., died at Sparta, Ga., May 26, 1906. She was also the grandmother of Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. Du Bose, U.S.N.

Mrs. Susan B. Fiske, widow of the Rev. William Allen Fiske, and mother of Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., died at Saratoga, N.Y., May 29, 1906.

Mrs. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., wife of 1st Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Inf., U.S.A., and daughter of Judge William T. Newman, of Atlanta, Ga., died May 28 at Manila, P.I.

Major Paul R. Brown, surgeon, U.S.A., retired, who died at Philipsburg, Pa., May 31, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army from New York Nov. 10, 1874. He was promoted captain, Nov. 10, 1879, and major and surgeon Dec. 3, 1891. He was retired for disability in the line of duty Oct. 1, 1897.

Mrs. Evelyn Wilson, daughter of the late Col. William A. Elderkin, U.S.A., died at Saranac Lake, N.Y., May 31.

## PERSONALS.

Major Edward A. Millar, A.C., U.S.A., is at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for surgical treatment.

Rear Admiral Cowles, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, was in Boston, Mass., May 26, on a tour of inspection of the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. William M. Goddard, Signal Corps, U.S.A., who has been undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., has recovered his health and will return to his station.

Chaplain Winfield Scott, retired, of Scottsdale, A.T., was re-elected president of the Baptist Territorial Convention, held in Phoenix, May 6. He was also elected junior vice-commander of the Department of Arizona, G.A.R., at its last encampment. He and Mrs. Scott will spend the summer in California.

Ensign James P. Murdock, U.S.N., gave a very delightful dinner on board the U.S.S. Des Moines at Norfolk, Va., May 29. The table was artistically decorated in pink carnations, and covers were laid for nine. Mr. Murdock's guests included Mrs. Kimball, Misses Florence and Rosalie Baeot, Miss Nancy Nash, Ensigns G. M. Baum and D. B. Craig.

A very delightful lunch party was given on May 27 by Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, U.S.N., who reside at Norfolk, Va., to Lake Drummond. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. C. Brooks Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. Dennis Mahan, Mrs. W. B. Thomas, of Mobile; Mrs. Holt W. Page, Misses Clara and Lucree Godwin, and Mr. Risley, of Omaha.

Mrs. Victor Blue, wife of Lieut. Commander Blue, U.S.N., entertained very charmingly at luncheon at her home in York street, Norfolk, Va., May 25, in honor of Mrs. George T. Cooper, of New York. Those enjoying Mrs. Blue's hospitality were, Mrs. Z. H. Madison, Miss Howell, of Charlestown, W. Va.; Mrs. Gordon Jones, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page and Mrs. George Cooper.

Miss Selma Mertz, daughter of Comdr. A. Mertz, U.S.N., entertained very charmingly at luncheon on May 25 at her home at Fort Norfolk, Va. The table was beautifully decorated with marigolds, and covers were laid for seven. Those enjoying Miss Mertz's hospitality were: Miss Virginia Willis, Miss Susie Persons, Miss Pauline Persons, Miss Helen Harrington, Miss Ethel Harrington and Mrs. Babcock.

Lieut. Richard P. Williams, U.S.M.C., gave an attractive dinner on May 24 on board the U.S.S. Virginia, at Norfolk, Va., in honor of Miss Maud Miller, of Baltimore. The table was beautifully decorated in bridesmaid roses, and covers were laid for seventeen. Those invited to meet Miss Miller were: Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Miss Edith Tunis, Miss Emily Gibson, Miss Elizabeth Winn, Paymaster Addison, Lieut. Commander Capehart, Lieut. C. C. Bloch, Dr. Lowndes, Lieutenant McLean, Lieutenant Bennett, Dr. White and Ensigns Kimmel, Brooks, Allen and Fitzpatrick, U.S.N.



Capt. A. Marix, U.S.N., and Mrs. Marix have taken an apartment at the Swann Villa, Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Almy, wife of Comdr. A. C. Almy, U.S.N., will join her mother, Mrs. Knapp, of St. Louis, at "Watch Hill," R.I., for the summer.

Mrs. Frank D. Baldwin has taken a cottage for the summer at 33 Chestnut avenue, Long Beach, Cal., where the General will join her in a few weeks.

A son, Donald Winston, was born to the wife of 2d Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf., U.S.A., at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 15, 1906.

A daughter was born to the wife of the late Capt. John T. Martin, Art. Corps, U.S.A., May 30, at Washington, D.C.

Gen. D. J. Craigie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craigie will pass the summer at Elkton Springs, Va., so famous for the fine lithia water.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Comdr. W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for her husband's station in St. Louis, Mo.

The address of Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A., and family for the next few months will be Milford, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

Brig. Gen. Edmund Rice, U.S.A., who has been at the Brunswick on Copley Square, Boston, has changed his address to Greenwood, Mass., having taken an estate near that town.

Lieut. Aubin de Blaupré, who is to succeed the Viscount de Faramond as naval attaché of the French Embassy, will arrive in Washington on June 22. He will be accompanied by Mme. Blaupré.

Comdr. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., having been detached from duty as hydrographer to the party, has gone, with Mrs. Hodges, for a visit to his family in Illinois. In July they sail for Europe, to travel extensively.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Perry have returned from Augusta, Ga., to their home, 2003 I street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and have as their guests Mrs. Rathbone and Miss Perry and Miss Hodgekinson, of Bristol, R.I.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee have closed their house, in K street, Washington, D.C., and have gone to West Point to attend the graduation of their son, Adna R. Chaffee, jr. They will be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe in Highland Falls, N.Y., the early part of June.

A daughter was born to the wife of Mr. Charles Laurence Williams at Indianapolis, Ind., on May 16. She is a granddaughter of Col. Charles A. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams, who are now in the Philippines, and of Hon. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore, of Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Rear Admiral F. A. Cook, U.S.N., was a visitor at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., May 22, to see his two sons, Dr. Cook, of Norfolk, and Ensign Cook, on the receivingship Franklin. He also called on Admiral Harrington, commanding the station, and lunched with the Admiral and his family.

The following new officers were elected at the Convention of the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 on May 26 at Detroit, Mich., the other officers holding over: Second vice president, Mrs. Robert Hull Wiles, of Illinois; third vice president, Mrs. Charles F. Wilson, of Kentucky; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frank Wheaton, of Colorado.

Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 21st U.S. Inf., and wife and Mrs. T. R. Rivers, wife of Captain Rivers, 4th Cav., and baby, did not sail on the transport Logan for Manila from San Francisco, May 25, as booked. They will sail on a later transport. With the exception of the above, all the passengers in the list we published May 26, page 1000, sailed on the Logan.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th U.S. Cav., and her daughter, Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres, have been spending a few days at the Grafton in Washington. They are just from the Philippines, where Major Ayres is serving with his regiment. They left Washington, May 30, for a visit to Cadet Fairfax Ayres at West Point.

Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy to command the Newark. Other officers ordered to the vessel include Lieut. Comdr. L. C. Bertolette, as executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Pratt as navigator; Lieuts. W. N. Jeffers, D. W. Todd, C. M. Tozer, W. K. Riddle, C. P. Snyder and E. C. Kalbfus, as engineer officer.

Major Francis P. Fremont, 5th U.S. Inf., stationed at Governors Island, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$11,297 and cash assets of \$28. Major Fremont is a son of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, famous as "The Pathfinder." Major Fremont sets forth in his petition that his debts are mostly for borrowed money and that they were contracted at Plattsburg, N.Y.; Mobile, Ala.; Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. His salary as a major is slightly in excess of \$3,000, and the schedule of his indebtedness includes a security note of some hundreds of dollars which Major Fremont has had to subordinate for a friend.

The water around the new battleship Now Jersey at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., was strewn with flowers May 27 from the deck of the battleship in decoration of the grave of the sailor dead, who sleep in the deep. Major George L. Stearns, W.R.C., of Charlestown, conducted the impressive memorial as has been its custom for several years. Major George L. Stearns, Post 149, G.A.R., Capt. W. W. Kimball, U.S.N., the officers and crew of the New Jersey, and a group of school children from the Charlestown schools assisted. Patriotic selections by the school children under the direction of Mrs. Bessie Noyes, the singing of "America" by the visitors and the crew, a brief address on the appropriateness of the service and in appreciation of the exercises by Captain Kimball, a response for the sailor men of the past generation by Comdr. John Conroy, of Post 149; benediction, and taps sounded by the bluejacket buglers completed the ceremonies.

At the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Koeniglich Preussische Hochschule of Hanover, Germany, one of the most prominent scientific institutions in the world, the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred on Mr. Ernst Koerting, the noted European engineer, and of the well-known firm of Gebr. Koerting, A. G. Koertingsdorf, Hanover, for his scientific researches and discoveries in gas engines, and other important branches of engineering. Dr. Koerting lives in Poggendorf, Italy. He is interested in a number of large enterprises in the United States, among them the De La Vergne Machine Co. of New York, as well as the Schutte-Koerting Co. of Philadelphia, and is at present sojourning in this country. The conferring of a degree of this character in Germany is no empty honor, but a decided mark of distinction only bestowed upon those who have actually accomplished some great scientific or engineering work.

Gen. John B. Babcock, U.S.A., is at Ballston-Spa, Saratoga County, N.Y.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune, U.S.N., has joined the U.S.S. Maine at New York city as navigator.

Major I. W. Littell, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a western trip.

Mrs. Thomas J. Gregg and daughters expect to spend a year abroad. Their address for the summer is Mittelweg 40, Hamburg, Germany.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who has been serious ill in the Hotel Gerard, New York city, for a month, is convalescent. Mrs. Davis is in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. S. W. Taylor and the Misses Elsie and Katherine Taylor will spend the month of June with Lieut. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison, at Fort Howard, Md.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Bonaparte left Washington, May 25, for Boston to attend the funeral of Miss Sarah Dunn, an aunt of Mrs. Bonaparte.

Mrs. Rhett, wife of Dr. Rhett, has left Washington, D.C., for Jamestown, R.I., where she will be joined by Dr. Rhett June 1. Mrs. Rhett was formerly Miss Etha Dahlgren, a granddaughter of the late Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N.

Med. Dir. M. H. Simons, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Mare Island, Cal., will command the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., and Med. Dir. R. C. Persons goes from Norfolk to assume command of the Mare Island Hospital.

There was a jolly dance on the U.S.S. Missouri at New York May 26, at which the younger officers entertained their friends. Previous to the dance Paymr. George P. Dyer, U.S.N., gave a small dinner party on board for Miss Millicent Dyer and Mr. Harry Bowers Mingle, who are to be married June 2.

Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th U.S. Infantry, is the author of a capital short story, "The Justice of the Gods," which appears in the current number of the Metropolitan Magazine. It is a spirited story of Army life in the Philippines, related with delicacy and force, and possesses a dramatic quality which is admirably sustained.

With the battalion of the 12th Infantry, U.S.A., which arrived at Porter, N.Y., a few days since, were two Filipino boys. They are Bonito Pona and Daniel Webster. Daniel speaks Spanish, English and Chinese and a Filipino dialect. The two boys have been with the 12th Regiment for about two years, acting as servants to two of the officers. They are the swarthy-skinned, active, sunnilytempered and bright-looking Filipinos.

Lieut. Comdr. H. J. Ziegmeier, U.S.N., on duty at the Naval Academy, goes to Arkansas as executive officer and navigator. Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Reid, U.S.N., also on duty at the Naval Academy, joins the Florida as executive officer and navigator. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Gates, U.S.N., joins the Nevada as executive officer and navigator from Annapolis. These vessels will cruise with the midshipmen.

Exercises were held in Woodlawn cemetery, New York city, May 27, at the grave of Comdr. G. W. De Long, U.S.N., an Arctic explorer, and five shipmates of the Jeannette Expedition in 1879 by the members of the Arctic Club. Assisting were delegations from the De Long Guards, of Hoboken; the Alumni Association of the Schoolship St. Mary's, the Navy League of the United States and the Naval Order of the United States.

Gen. and Mrs. Charles J. Allen gave a most enjoyable reception at their home in Washington, D.C., May 24, as a farewell courtesy to Major and Mrs. Burr, who are leaving shortly for Boston. The affair, while hastily arranged, brought together a number of mutual friends of the hosts and the guests of honor in a home which has been especially identified with the social life of the past season, of which Miss Grace Allen was a much-admired debutante.

The following were among Army and Navy arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 29: Chaplain G. L. Bayard, U.S.N.; Gen. T. C. Sullivan, U.S.A.; Major R. L. Bullard, U.S.A.; Comdr. G. A. Merriam, U.S.N.; Capt. William Swift, U.S.N.; Comdr. J. B. Milton, U.S.N.; Midshipman B. K. Johnson, U.S.N.; Col. and Mrs. Frank Thorp, U.S.A.; Chief Engr. and Mrs. Edward Farmer, U.S.N.; Col. R. D. Potts, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck, U.S.N., and Ensign J. H. Furse, U.S.N.

Secretary Taft, who arrived in Hampton Roads from Washington May 28, on the S.S. Dolphin, proceeded from there May 29 on the tug Wabnetta to Jamestown, Va., where he is to select a site for a monument to mark the location of the first permanent English settlement in the United States, for which site Congress has appropriated \$50,000. With Secretary Taft are supervising Architect Taylor, of the Treasury Department, and Capt. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The party left May 28 for Washington.

Mrs. Alvarado M. Fuller, wife of Captain Fuller, 9th U.S. Cav., entertained with a handsome reception on Friday afternoon, May 18, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., in honor of her guest, Mrs. Frances Dooly, of Walla Walla, Wash. All of the officers and ladies of the post and many from St. Louis attended. The rooms were most charmingly decorated with flowers, greens and tapers, delicious refreshments and punch being served. Mrs. Fuller was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. Tutherly, wife of Colonel Tutherly, commanding the post, Mrs. Segar, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Hasson, Mrs. Kirk, and the Misses Segar and Fuller.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Philippines in command of the Department of the Visayas, was placed on the retired list on May 31 at his own request. He is a native of Maryland, and was born Dec. 11, 1843. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 14th U.S. Infantry March 7, 1867; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1873, captain in 1880, was transferred to the 11th Infantry in 1893, and was promoted to major in the 15th Infantry in 1899. In 1900 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, serving until June, 1901, when he was honorably mustered out, and reappointed to the same position next day. He was appointed colonel of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment in July, 1902, serving in that capacity until August, 1903. He was promoted lieutenant colonel of the 5th U.S. Infantry in April, 1902, was transferred to the 2d Infantry in December of that year, and in April, 1903, transferred to the 11th Infantry. He was promoted colonel of the 24th Infantry in August, 1903, and was appointed a brigadier general in April, 1905. General Buchanan served with his regiment in Arizona, and in the Department of the Platte during the Indian wars, and was one of the officers detailed to prepare the war records. In his early youth he was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, and at Georgetown University.

Col. John M. Bacon, U.S.A., retired, is residing at Vancouver, Washington.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Brayton will pass the early summer at Elkton Spring, Va.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. E. L. Glasgow, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Salem, N.J., May 26.

Lieut. Charles B. Stone, jr., 16th Inf., who is in ill health, will undergo treatment at Fort Bayard, N.M.

Col. and Mrs. T. W. Symons have left Washington, D.C., and will spend the summer in the suburbs of Buffalo.

Miss Helen Hatfield, daughter of Col. Hatfield, U.S.A., has returned to Fort Nizer, Va., from Baltimore, Md.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stevens, Gen. and Mrs. Sumner and Mrs. E. M. Long are members of a party in Atlantic City.

Gen. and Mrs. Alfred E. Bates are receiving a visit in Washington, D.C., from their daughter, Mrs. Swift, of New York.

Twin sons, Thomas Lee Smith, jr., and Robert Pepper Smith, were born to the wife of Capt. T. L. Smith, 17th U.S. Inf., at Atlanta, Ga., May 26.

Capt. and Mrs. Hutcheson gave a small dinner in Washington May 25 in honor of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee were present.

Midshipmen Bartlett and Knox, U.S.N., gave a very delightful breakfast on board the U.S.S. Virginia, at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday morning, May 26, when their guests were Misses Annie, Carrie and Ena Voight and Mrs. Blanch Smith Camp and the officers of the ship.

Among those who took part in the memorial exercises at Arlington Cemetery, Va., May 30, were Chaplain C. C. Pierce, U.S.A., who said the prayer, and Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., who made an address on "The Army." The 13th Cavalry band was also in attendance.

Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., May 29, for Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and wife. Among those invited to meet them were Senator Bacon, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates and Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry.

Paymr. and Mrs. John S. Higgins, U.S.N., have returned to Pensacola, Fla. (their present station), after a most delightful visit in Washington, where Paymaster Higgins passed his examinations, coming out first, for full paymaster. They had a most enjoyable visit to their home in Boston, too.

An officer of one of the regiments ordered to San Francisco as a result of the recent earthquake, in writing to a member of his family left behind at the Army post, described the environment of their camp as ideal, adding that it was not far from Scruggs, Scruggs being an old friend of the family. The letter probably passed from hand to hand after its receipt, for, upon the following day, six letters were mailed to as many officers of a certain regiment, and all were addressed to "Camp Ideal, near Scruggs, California."

Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., gave a delightful dinner on board the U.S.S. Virginia at Norfolk, Va., May 26. The table was artistically decorated in spring flowers. Paymaster Addison's guests were: Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Capehart, Miss Maud Miller, of Baltimore; Miss Howell, of Charlestown, W. Va.; Miss Edith Tunis, Lieutenant Williams, Dr. White, Dr. Lowndes, Lieut. R. McLean, Lieut. E. L. Bennett, Ensigns H. E. Kimmel, L. Brooks, B. C. Allen and J. J. Fitzpatrick, U.S.N.

Capt. John P. Merrell, U.S.N., relieved Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry as president of the Naval War College of Newport, R.I., May 24. Admiral Sperry sailed May 25 for Europe, to participate as the naval delegate of the United States in the Red Cross convention at Geneva, Switzerland, and later at The Hague peace conference, if one is held. Lieut. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U.S.N., recently on duty at the Naval War College, accompanied Admiral Sperry as secretary and disbursing officer of the delegation.

Troop G, 13th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Myer, Va., Capt. T. M. Corcoran, has returned from a trip to Charlotte, N.C., where it participated in the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-first anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The trip was a most enjoyable one. Various military exhibitions were given, and the monkey drill and exhibition of horsemanship was made the topic of general conversation and praise by the throngs that had gathered. The troop is loud in its praise of the hospitality shown it. Before the departure of the train from Charlotte the committee on entertainment presented Captain Corcoran with a check of \$500, to be divided among the members of the troop who participated in the celebration, and, after placing a fresh supply of refreshments aboard the train, gave the troopers a royal send-off.

Major Lyman W. V. Kennon, 10th U.S. Infantry, who has been appointed United States Military Attaché to the Pan-American Congress, which is to assemble at Rio Janeiro in July, is specially well qualified for the post. He is an officer of high attainments, is thoroughly familiar with South American problems, and devoted nearly three years to the survey of the projected Pan-American railroad, the maps and charts relating to which are his own productions. Major Kennon has but recently returned from the Philippines, where he saw long and varied service, his latest work having been the construction of the great mountain highway, known as the Benguet road. This road is the finest in the Philippines, and its construction was one of the greatest engineering enterprises ever undertaken by the American Government.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the California Commandery M.O.L.L.U.S., in San Francisco, April 2, the resignation of Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U.S.A., of his office of commander was presented and accepted. The resignation of Capt. John Charles Currier, U.S.V., of his office as recorder was presented and accepted. The vacancies resulting were filled by promotion and election as follows: Commander, Rear Admiral Oscar Walter Farenholt, U.S.N.; senior vice-commander, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Edward Wadsworth Jones, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Major William Reynolds Maize, U.S.A.; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U.S.A.; chancellor, Capt. John Charles Currier, U.S.V. Among the new members elected was Capt. W. A. Kimball, U.S.A. At a meeting of the Southern California Association of Companions of the Order at Los Angeles, Cal., the following officers were elected: Capt. Charles C. Allen, U.S.V., president; Col. Gilbert D. Munson, U.S.V., first vice-president; Lieut. John A. Donnell, U.S.V., second vice-president; Lieut. Joseph H. Barbour, U.S.V., third vice-president; Mr. Charles S. Gilbert, hereditary secretary; Mr. John B. Milward, second class treasurer; Major William F. Hubbard, U.S.A., chaplain; Surg. Herbert M. Bishop, U.S.V., funeral committee.



Comdr. Winslow, U.S.N., is visiting his family at their cottage at Newport, R.I.

Lieut. Walter Ball, U.S.N., registered at Hotel Imperial, New York city, May 31.

Lieut. Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N., was a guest at the Holland House, New York city, May 31.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wallace are in Washington, D.C., on a visit of a few weeks.

Gen. B. C. Card, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Card will pass the summer in their cottage at Coburg, Canada.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William C. Davis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 28.

Mrs. Humphrey, wife of Gen. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., entertained the Ladies' Card Club on May 31 at her home at Fort Myer, Va.

Col. Otto Becker, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his son and four daughters, will sail on North German Lloyd steamer Main from Baltimore, Md., June 6.

A daughter was born on May 18 at Hamburg, Germany, to the wife of Ferdinand Haller. Mrs. Haller is the daughter of the late Major Thomas J. Gregg.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th U.S. Cav., who has been on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., is not in good health, and will undergo treatment at Washington Barracks, D.C.

Mrs. Ellen R. Doan, who died at St. Louis, Mo., May 23, was the mother of the wife of Major James B. Erwin, 9th U.S. Cav., and of the wife of Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. Brett, wife of Major Lloyd M. Brett, U.S.A., entertained at a delightful card party on May 29 at her home in Washington, D.C., in honor of Mrs. and Miss Wallace. Two tables for hearts and two tables for bridge whist.

Mrs. Beckwith, widow of the late General Beckwith, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., May 31, for her summer home at Cazenovia, N.Y., accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Fox, wife of Comdr. Charles E. Fox, U.S.N., Miss Beckwith and Miss Howe.

Capt. Henry Minett, U.S.N., has been ill at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., since April 8 last with an attack of pneumonia, which developed into pyemia. An operation a few days ago relieved the malady, and Captain Minett is now convalescing, rapidly gaining strength, and expects very soon to be fully restored to health.

The following were among the arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week ending May 31: Major J. A. Goodlin, U.S.A.; Capt. C. D. V. Hunt, U.S.A.; Capt. W. E. Welsh, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Welsh; Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N.; Col. D. A. Lyle, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Lyle, Col. S. R. Jones, U.S.A.

Ensign H. D. Cooke, who commanded the gunboat Pampanga and the naval force in the battle between the Moros and the American troops at Mount Dajo, Island of Jolo, Philippines, early in March, and who was wounded in the foot toward the close of the fight, has been sent to the naval hospital in Yokohama for treatment.

Joseph K. Barnes Post, G.A.R., held elaborate memorial ceremonies at Sacket Harbor, N.Y., this week, beginning with a memorial service at the M.E. church on Sunday, May 27. On Decoration Day an escort of the 23d Infantry from Madison Barracks accompanied the G.A.R. parade, and at the ceremonies held in the afternoon Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., called the meeting to order and made an address later. An address by Col. Walter B. Camp, on the presentation of an old Spanish-Moro canon to Madison Barracks by Colonel Reade.

Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, a smiling and blushing bridegroom, with his fair bride, was among the first to step off the steamer Saxonia at Boston, May 24, from Liverpool. "I invaded England," said Pay Director Foster, "and cut away with the handsomest craft I could find in the whole island. Let me introduce Mrs. Foster." Mrs. Foster is a charming young woman of twenty-eight years, who was Miss Josephine Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, of Hertfordshire, and well known in London society. The wedding occurred on March 17 in St. George church, London, the church in which President Roosevelt married his present wife twenty years ago. Pay Director Foster said that the church attendants take great pride in pointing out the marriage record of the President to American visitors to the church. The record reads "Theodore Roosevelt, ranchman." The home of the newly married couple is at Portsmouth, N.H.

The annual meeting of the National Commandery, Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War, was held in Philadelphia on May 10. The order shows steady progress and a number of new members were recruited from the Regular services, both of the Army and Navy. The following officers were chosen for the coming year: Commander-in-chief, Major William B. Dwight, Connecticut; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Capt. Taylor E. Brown, Illinois; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Major Felix Rosenberg, Ohio; recorder-in-chief, Capt. John T. Hilton, New York; registrar-in-chief, Major Samuel T. Armstrong, New York; deputy registrar-in-chief, Ensign William B. Edgar, Massachusetts; treasurer-in-chief, Major George F. Shields, California; chaplain-in-chief, The Rev. H. A. F. Hoyt, Pennsylvania. Council: Col. Edward C. Young, Illinois; Comdr. Walter J. Sears, New York; Gen. William A. Bancroft, Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. George M. Cole, Connecticut; Col. C. Bowman Dougherty, Pennsylvania. An invitation from the Connecticut Commandery was received requesting the National Commandery to meet in Hartford next year, and the National Council will no doubt agree to the suggestion.

Despite the heavy downpour of rain on Sunday, May 27, it is estimated that over 5,000 people attended the military mass on the parade ground of the marine barracks at the navy yard, New York. There were sailors from ships at the yard, Regulars from Fort Hamilton and detachments from the 14th and 47th Regiments of the National Guard. On the left of the parade were Gloucester Naval Camp No. 5, Spanish War Veterans, under whose auspices the mass was celebrated; delegations from the Grand Army of the Republic, the Knights of Columbus, the Army and Navy Union and other religious and patriotic organizations. The Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Columbus held the place of honor immediately in front of the altar and acted as an escort for the celebrant. The mass was conducted by Chaplain W. H. I. Rainey, U.S.N., chaplain-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, assisted by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, the Rev. William Olmstead and the Rev. John F. Nash. The mass was Haydn's Imperial, with the exception of the Agnus Dei, which was from Haydn's Second Mass. The chorus was made up of members of the old St. Stephen's choir and of the choirs of St. Paul's, St. Augustine's, St. Vincent de Paul's and other

Brooklyn churches. The accompanists were Messrs. Campbell and Watson, piano, and a brass quartet from Shannon's 23d Regiment band, N.G.N.Y.

#### ARMY SANITATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco Examiner of May 22 has an article on "Army Sanitation in Refugee Camps," which is ascribed to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, U.S.A., who has had charge of this work in San Francisco. Although Dr. Torney did not write the article, we understand that the facts are correctly stated in it. The Examiner says:

"That San Francisco has so far been free from an epidemic is a remarkable phase of the great disaster. The freedom from contagious diseases has probably been due to the sanitary methods of the Army being applied to the refugee camps, the same system which was used in the Army during the Spanish-American War.

"From the very moment of the disaster the Medical Department realized the magnitude of the work that would result in giving immediate relief, not only to the sick and injured, but to the stricken multitude which called upon them for material assistance. Brigadier General Funston, at that time in command of the Pacific Division in the absence of General Greely, immediately turned over all the stores under control of the Army to the General Hospital at the Presidio from the Quartermaster's Department, under charge of Major C. A. Devol, and from the Commissary Department, in charge of Major Charles R. Krauthoff.

"After the pressing wants of the refugees had been met, the problem of sanitation became paramount, as the large mains of the Spring Valley Water Works, which supplied the city, had been badly damaged and the sewer system of the city seriously impaired, an extraordinary condition which menaced the health of the whole population and required the enforcement of coercive measures to prevent a large class of people from proving, because of ignorance of sanitation, a danger to the whole community.

"In overcoming this danger, the power granted by General Funston enabled the Medical Department of the Army, working in conjunction with the Health Commission of the city, to act promptly and effectively in solving at least the emergency problems of sanitation as they presented themselves.

"G.O. 18, Headquarters Pacific Division, April 29, modified the order mentioned, continuing in force the arrangement whereby co-operation with the health authorities of the city was effected. This arrangement terminated this date by mutual consent between the Health Commission and Colonel Torney, as the Board of Health of the city is now in full control of its sanitation except in the permanent refugee camps, within the limits of which military control is exercised by General Greely.

The general health of the city may be considered good. The sanitation of the municipality proper is now little, if any, different from the existing conditions under the normal life of the population, as the water in the city system is now being supplied and the defects in the sewers corrected as rapidly as possible. In the refugee camps on the Presidio the sanitation is as good as could be expected of a population of the character inhabiting the camps. The same may be said of other camps. It is hoped that this may be improved from day to day as facilities are furnished for that purpose.

"The sanitary inspectors, acting under the immediate orders of Colonel Torney, were Capt. W. T. Davidson, 1st Lieut. R. H. Noble, 1st Lieut. R. U. Patterson, and 1st Lieut. C. D. Buck, assistant surgeon. Each camp now has an Army surgeon looking after the health of the camp, besides a civilian physician. A general medical inspector oversees the entire camp. The officers have rendered excellent service.

"Orders have been issued for the vaccination of all the people in the refugee camps, but the work is going on quietly and none of it is being done against the will of any of the inhabitants. By the last day of this month it is hoped that the entire city, except the military reservations, can be turned over to the city Board of Health.

"In the whole history of hygiene there is nothing to be found that equals San Francisco health conditions. Here was a disorganized army, so to speak, of between 200,000 and 300,000 people that had to be protected against disease and epidemic under the most trying circumstances that obtained after the awful conflagration. The problem was successfully faced and solved. As a result there has been no epidemic here and no danger of one from any kind of disease. Health conditions are astonishingly good. The boasted system of hygiene in British India cannot compare to what has been accomplished here and what is still being maintained.

"The Japanese army, with its remarkable hygiene organization, is worthy of commendation, but it cannot compare with the hygiene attained here with a panic-stricken disorganized population fleeing into the open from the ravages of fire and the wreck of thousands of homes.

"So spoke Dr. George Franklin Shields and other well known physicians and surgeons here. Dr. Shields gives the main credit for the handling of hygienic conditions here to the medical branch of the U.S. Army on this coast, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Torney. Deputy Surgeon General, while at the same time acknowledging the work of the municipal health authorities and the great aid given the Army surgeons by civilian surgeons and physicians, whose services were readily accepted by Deputy Surgeon General Torney.

"And the way the distracted population was taught to care for its health preservation is worthy of the utmost praise. Orderly hygiene was inaugurated without delay and simple rules given the people to follow. In fact, the simplicity with which the problem was handled and the way the great mass of homeless, as well as those who still had roofs over their heads, were brought to realize that they must avoid the poison around them is a striking feature of the whole matter. The people readily responded to the hygiene treatment, so there was co-operation on every side.

"This latter fact, to my mind, is a great tribute to the elasticity of the American character and shows that no matter how cosmopolitan a great American city may be—and San Francisco is surely cosmopolitan in nationality—the dominant force is its American character, with the intelligence and adaptability to circumstances, sympathy and co-operation which make such a character possible.

"Another fact also stands out prominently. It is the elasticity of the Medical Department of the Army. In the trying ordeal the city has gone through that department opened up and for the time being absorbed into its ranks physicians and surgeons from civil life in order to get their assistance in handling the great health problem. Now that the great danger to health is mostly gone, the civilian doctors are dropping out gradually and the Army Medical Department is quickly and systematically

continuing the work. By this elasticity the Army Medical Department shows it is equal to great emergencies. There has been no fighting or squabbling. Everybody has acted in harmony, and history will make record of this hygienic accomplishment as surely as it will record to the end of things human the fire which destroyed the old and gave rise to the new San Francisco."

#### ARMY HOSPITAL EXHIBITION.

During the convention of the American Medical Association in Boston next week an interesting exhibition of hospital appliances and methods will be made by the Medical Department of the Army. The exhibition will be conducted by a detachment of the Army Hospital Corps and will require about five acres of ground space for the tents and other equipment. Every detail of the work of the Medical Department in time of war will be fully illustrated and explained. The hospital will be divided as follows:

Six wards, with a total of 108 beds of the latest field design, with mosquito bar attachment, enclosed in the different varieties of sanitary, ventilating hospital tents adopted by the Medical Department for service in all climates; one hospital tent for administration purposes, equipped with field desks, gun metaled typewriters, and especially designed facilities for the prompt and accurate transaction of all public business; one hospital tent for stores and supplies; one hospital tent as dispensary and operating room, thoroughly equipped with the latest instruments, appliances and furniture especially adapted for field hospital service. In this latter tent are also located the compactly packed and ingeniously devised medical, surgical, sterilizing and other chests of the modern field hospital. The component items of these chests occupy the smallest possible space, are always ready for instant use, and capable of meeting the most urgent necessity of the field of battle. Wall tents are occupied by the commanding officer of the hospital and his subordinate officers, and single tents by the non-commissioned officers. A suitable number of hospital tents are set aside for the kitchens and messes of the patients and the hospital corps personnel, and the latter are comfortably quartered in a group of tents of the Sibley pattern. The entire hospital is lighted throughout with acetylene gas, and equipped with an elaborate system of electric bell communication.

The various types of field ranges will be shown, including the recently adopted fireless pattern and field disinfection, cremation; and the sterilization of water for drinking and other purposes will be exhibited. In the ambulance section will be exhibited the recently adopted "galloping ambulance," with which one man may remove a number of wounded from the field in minimum time and without assistance; the travois mule litter, pack saddles for transporting patients, and dressing stations, and their utility on the field of battle.

The following features will be especially exhibited: Gymnastic and calisthenic exercises by the entire company; full dress inspections and parades; detachment, ambulance and Infantry drills; litter and bearer drills with litters and improvised litters over impediments and obstacles, and under conditions encountered in the field; field exercises as actually existing and encountered on the battlefield; searching for wounded, first aid administration, tagging of patients; transportation to dressing or ambulance stations; the adequacy and equipment of the field dispensary and operating tent; the Medical Department chests and their contents, prescription compounding in the field; the uses and adaptability of the bedding and furniture units; comparative value of the field, motor and "galloping" ambulances, with practical tests of each under favorable and unfavorable conditions; the use of the Army escort wagon and Army pack mule, protection of patients by hastily constructed trenches, breastworks, bomb proofs, etc.; Hospital Corps in action; admittance, care and treatment of patients; methods of cooking employed and the preparation and serving of meals; care of animals; technical education of the hospital recruit, and office methods in the administration of a field hospital in time of war.

#### DISEASE AND BULLETS IN WAR.

The London Hospital, a periodical devoted to the interests of medicine and surgery, publishes an interesting article on the causes of death in war, from which we quote the following:

"It is a commonplace of history, corroborated and confirmed by the experiences of almost every campaign, alike in civilized and in uncivilized countries, no less in modern than in ancient times, that disease is a more potent element of warfare than the weapons of the enemy." So writes Dr. Thomas F. Dewar in an admirable essay.

"It is a surprising circumstance that, in spite of the general recognition accorded by history to the influence of epidemic disease in swaying the fortunes of a campaign, in spite of the immense power for the mitigation of such diseases which the advance of bacteriology and epidemiology has put within our reach, so little serious effort has been expended against the pestilences (particularly typhoid fever and dysentery), which have always stalked in the wake of armies in the field. How different has been our success in preventing in practice diseases which are pre-eminently preventable in theory, is shown by the recent record of the South African war. This campaign extended over a period of thirty-three months. Precise figures are not yet available, but Dr. Dewar considers that it may be said with a close approximation to accuracy that the death rate from disease was sixty-nine per one thousand of the total number of troops engaged, while the death rate from wounds was twelve per one thousand. Excluding cases of immediately fatal wounds it appears that the cases admitted to hospital for sickness outnumbered those admitted for wounds by no less a margin than twenty to one.

"If our own experience is not convincing enough, there is no lack of corroboration. Among the French troops engaged in the Crimea 75,000 died of disease and but 20,000 of wounds; in the French expedition to Madagascar in 1895 only seven men were killed by the enemy, but out of a total of 23,000 engaged there fell to maladies contracted on service no fewer than 7,500, or almost thirty-three per cent.

"Upon two occasions only does history tell of a campaign in which the disease death rate was lower than the wound death rate. Of these occasions the first was the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, during which the deaths from disease amounted to 18.6 per one thousand, while the deaths from wounds reached 33.7 per one thousand. This, however, is explained by the author of the essay under notice on the score of the brevity of the campaign, the constant movement of the troops and the favorable character of the season of the year. None of these benign characteristics marked the second and great



exception to the rule, the present army of Japan. Throughout a long and arduous campaign, conducted under climatic conditions of quite exceptional rigor, the Japanese are reckoned to have lost by sickness 15,300 men, as against 57,150 killed in battle or subsequently dead of injury."

The new Generalissimo of the French army is to be General Hagron. He succeeds General Brugère in that post and also as Vice-President of the Army Council. General Hagron is sixty years old and thus has four years, when that officer retires under the age limit on June 27, of service to put in before being retired.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 25, 1906.

Appointment in the Army.

Rev. Washington William E. Gladden, of Colorado, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from May 21, 1906, vice Potter, retired.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 28, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

Capt. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf., to be major from May 25, 1906, vice Miller, 19th Inf., detailed as inspector general.

First Lieut. John L. De Witt, 21st Inf., to be captain from May 25, 1906, vice Allen, 9th Inf., retired.

First Lieut. Charles E. Morton, 16th Inf., to be captain from May 25, 1906, vice Root, 10th Inf., promoted.

Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., to be surgeon with the rank of major from May 26, 1906, vice Lippitt, resigned.

S.O. MAY 31, 1906, WAR DEPT.

A board of officers is appointed at Fort Snelling for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for board: Major Euclid B. Frick, Surg. Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 28th Inf.; Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Tefft, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George F. Bailey, 2d Cav., recorder. 1st Lieut. Frederick C. Johnson, 2d Cav., will report to examining board, Fort Snelling, for examination. The following officers are relieved from duty as members of General Staff Corps Aug. 15: Col. John B. Kerr, 12th Cav.; Major William D. Beach, 15th Cav.; Major Joseph T. Dickman, 13th Cav.; Capt. Harry C. Hale, 15th Inf.; Capt. William G. Haan, Art. Corps; Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf., and Capt. John C. Oakes, C.E.

Capt. William H. Oury, 24th Inf., is detailed for service in Signal Corps. Captain Oury will proceed in command of Co. I, Signal Corps, to United States.

Second Lieut. Chester H. Loop, 13th Inf., relieved treatment, Fort Bayard, and will proceed to Fort Bliss for duty.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at San Francisco for examination of Artillery officers for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Art. Corps; Major William Stephenson, Surg.; Major Charles H. Hunter, Art. Corps; Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, Art. Corps; Capt. Frederick F. Russell, asst. surg., with 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Art. Corps, recorder. The following officers will report June 18 to Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser at San Francisco for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Charles C. Pullis, James R. P. Curie and John W. C. Abbott, Art. Corps.

G.O. 96, MAY 24, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces the fire control equipment prescribed for batteries of Field Artillery equipped with the new field and siege material.

G.O. 97, MAY 25, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Rescinds G.O. 35, W.D., Feb. 19, 1906, and G.O. 58, W.D., March 21, 1906, and substitutes regulations relative to telephonic communication authorized at each military post, to be established by the Signal Corps, U.S.A.

### CHANGES OF STATION.

G.O. 98, MAY 26, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, 10th Inf., are relieved from duty at Forts Lawton and Wright, Washington, respectively, and will proceed to Alaska, to relieve the 3d Infantry, taking stations as follows:

Headquarters, band and two companies at Fort William H. Seward; two companies at Fort Gibbon, and one company each at Forts Davis, Liscum, Egbert and St. Michael. The regimental commander will designate the companies for the several stations.

All enlisted men of the outgoing organizations who shall have less than two years and three months to serve on July 1, 1906, will be discharged for the convenience of the Government on their written promise to re-enlist therein for a full term of three years, and will be re-enlisted on the day following that of discharge. All enlisted men who shall have less than two years and three months to serve from the date of the proposed departure of the regiment, and who do not desire to be discharged and re-enlisted as specified above, will be transferred to other organizations. In the case of non-commissioned officers the transfers will be as privates, but should they prefer they may be discharged for the convenience of the Government.

After the re-enlistments mentioned in the preceding paragraph the department commander is further authorized to transfer to the outgoing organizations, to the extent of actual vacancies therein, enlisted men of other Infantry regiments in his department who desire and are fitted for service in Alaska and who have at least two years and three months to serve.

These discharges, re-enlistments and transfers will be completed not later than June 15, 1906, and any vacancies remaining thereafter will be filled by the assignment from depot of the necessary recruits. In the case of non-commissioned officers the transfers will be as privates.

Upon being relieved the 3d Infantry will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, band and one battalion to be selected by the regimental commander at Fort Lawton, Wash.

Two battalions at Fort Wright, Wash.

Pending the arrival of the 3d Infantry the department commander will provide the necessary temporary garrisons for Forts Lawton and Wright, from available troops within his department.

Headquarters, band and 1st and 3d Battalions, 25th Infantry, excepting Co. A, which is now on temporary duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., are relieved from duty at Fort Niobrara, Neb., and will proceed to the Department of Texas for stations as follows:

Headquarters and band at Fort Bliss; one battalion to be designated by the regimental commander at Fort McIntosh; one battalion at Fort Brown.

Company A, 25th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Washakie, Wyo., as soon as its services at that post can be spared and will then join the companies of the 1st Battalion in the Department of Texas.

On departure of the regiment Fort Niobrara, Neb., will be placed in charge of care takers employed by the Q.M.D., and a detachment will be left temporarily at the post with a view to the permanent abandonment of the post, the necessary details to be arranged by the department commander.

Upon the arrival of the 25th Infantry at Forts McIntosh and Brown the companies of the 26th Infantry now there will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for station.

The 11th Battery, F.A., is relieved from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for station.

All movements directed in this order will be initiated as soon after July 1, 1906, as practicable, and will be by rail and water except that the 26th Infantry will proceed by marching.

G.O. 99, MAY 28, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Describes the area of the military reservation of Fort Wayne, in Wayne county, Mich.

II. Describes the military reservation of Fort Brady, located in the city of Sault Ste. Marie, in Chippewa county, Mich.

III. Announces the metes and bounds of the military reservation of Fort Mason, Cal., located at Point San José, or Black Point, in the city and county of San Francisco.

CIR. 15, MAY 15, 1906, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The following communication is published for the information and immediate compliance of all concerned.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

W. A. SIMPSON, Military Secretary.

"Headquarters Pacific Division,

San Francisco, May 15, 1906.

Commanding General, Department of California:

"Sir: The division commander directs that you call upon every officer who served in San Francisco between April 17 and May 1, 1906, to report officially whether or not he authorized the seizure or hire of any vehicles of transportation; and, if so, to report specifically each case, giving the reason therefor and the authority under which such seizure was made.

"He desires also a detailed report to be made by each officer who authorized or directed the requisitioning of food or other supplies, and the issuing thereof to destitute.

"This information is absolutely necessary in order to in some systematic way settle claims that come in for seizures made of property taken by authority of Army officers.

"Very respectfully,

"S. W. DUNNING, Military Secretary."

G.O. 11, MAY 21, 1906, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

By direction of the President, announced in G.O. No. 66, c.s., W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Dakota.

JOHN W. BUBB, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 14, MAY 14, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Publishes instructions for garrison and field training to carry out the provisions of G.O. 44, c.s., W.D., and G.O. 11, c.s., Atlantic Division.

G.O. 15, MAY 17, 1906, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Modifies Par. 50, G.O. 1, c.s., these headquarters, relating to public animals, means of transportation, etc., and employees therewith.

G.O. 36, MAY 22, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

So much of G.O. 31, c.s., these headquarters, as directs the 16th Battery, Field Art. (siege), to return from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., upon completion of its artillery practice is rescinded. The battery, and the medical officer, Hospital Corps detachment, etc., accompanying it, will remain at Fort Riley pending further orders, having in view participation in a proposed camp of concentration and instruction at that post. Immediately after July 1, 1906, the battery will engage in its artillery practice for the target year beginning on that date.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, Mil. Sec. Dept., Mil. Sec.

G.O. 28, APRIL 12, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, is detailed as assistant to the military secretary of the department, and, in addition to his other duties, will assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., aide-de-camp.

By command of Major General Weston:

JOHN G. GUILFOYLE, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 15, APRIL 12, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Pursuant to Par. I, G.O. 20, c.s., headquarters Philippines Division, April 2, 1906, the undersigned hereby relinquishes to Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss the command of the Department of Mindanao.

LEONARD WOOD, Major General, U.S.A.

G.O. 13, APRIL 3, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Upon the arrival of the 8th Infantry in this department, that regiment will take station as follows:

Two companies, to be designated by the regimental commander, to relieve Companies I and M, 12th Inf., at the post of Iloilo, Iloilo, Panay. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermaster and commissary of this battalion will take station at the post of Iloilo for duty. Headquarters, band and other companies of this regiment to take station at Camp Jossman, Guimaras.

G.O. 16, APRIL 12, 1906, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Co. L, 21st Inf., Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber, U.S.A., and a detachment of two men of the Hospital Corps, are relieved from further duty at Magtaon, Samar, and will take station at Santa Rita, Samar.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A., department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, 4th Cav., aide, will proceed to the different posts in the department for the purpose of making the annual inspection. The following itinerary will be observed: Fort McIntosh, Texas, and return; Forts Brown and Ringgold, Texas, and return; Forts Bliss and Clark, Texas, and return; Forts Sill and Reno, O.T., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and return. (May 17, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, commanding department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 21st Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Brady, Mich., and make the annual inspection of that post, and upon the completion of this duty will return to these headquarters. (May 23, D. Lakes.)

### GENERAL STAFF.

Capt. Harry C. Hale, Gen. Staff, will proceed to the Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Md., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military department of that college. (May 26, W.D.)

### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. Robert R. Stevens, deputy quartermaster general, chief Q.M., will accompany the department commander on his annual tour of inspection. (May 17, D.T.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Orient C. Watts, Fort McPherson, Ga., will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Ralph Harrison upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Seattle, Wash. Capt. William Elliott is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary, Department of the Columbia, to take effect when his services are no longer required, and will then proceed to San Francisco and report in person to Major Charles R. Knauthoff, purchasing commissary in that city, for duty as an assistant in his office. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1906, is granted Major William L. Geary, C.S. (May 25, W.D.)

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 70, March 23, 1906, W.D., as relates to Major William D. Crosby, surg., is revoked. (May 25, W.D.)

Major William D. Crosby, surg., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Jay, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Louis C. Duncan, asst. surg. (May 24, W.D.)

So much of Par. 5, S.O. 52, March 2, 1906, W.D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Eugene K. Whitmore, asst. surg., is revoked. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Jay, N.Y., to take effect upon the return of Major Charles Richard, surg., to that post. Lieutenant Grissinger will then proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (May 26, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Charles W. Thorp. (May 26, W.D.)

Contract Surg. George F. Campbell, now at Wheatland, Wyo., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and take trans-

port to sail from the latter place on or about June 15, 1906, for Manila. (May 26, W.D.)

Contract Dental Surg. Ralph W. Waddell will proceed from Cotabato, Mind., to Parang, Mind., for duty. (April 6, D. Mind.)

Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Wright, Samar, for duty with Co. I, 21st Inf., in the field. (March 29, D. Visayas.)

Dental Surg. Croxton L. Rion is relieved from further duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (April 9, D. Vis.)

First Lieut. Harry G. Humphreys, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed to Wright, Samar, for duty with troops in the field. (March 31, D. Vis.)

First Lieut. James I. Mabey, asst. surg., will proceed by the first available transportation to Cotabato, Mind., for duty. (March 29, D. Min.)

Contract Surg. Clarence F. Dickinson, having reported, will proceed to Cotabato, Mind., for duty. (March 29, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, asst. surg., will accompany Ensign H. D. Cooke, U.S.N., now in the hospital at Zamboanga, Mind., suffering from wounds received at Mt. Dajo, Jolo, Jolo, P.I., to Manila. (March 27, D. Mind.)

Capt. Henry S. Greenleaf, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mind., for duty. (March 28, D. Mind.)

Capt. Charles W. Farr, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, and will proceed to Camp Connell, Samar, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg., who will proceed to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (April 4, D. Vis.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Weed, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for duty, relieving Capt. Robert N. Winn, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. 1st Lieut. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 4, D. Luzon.)

Capt. Frederick Dale, asst. surg., now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Craig R. Snyder, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. Sergt. John J. Jones will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (April 11, D. Luzon.)

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 121, c.s., these headquarters, as assigns 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg., to duty with companies of the 4th Infantry, during their tour of small arms practice at Creedmoor, is revoked. (May 29, D.E.)

The leave for ten days granted Capt. D. F. Duval, asst. surg., is extended twenty days. (May 29, D.E.)

First Lieut. George M. Ekwurzel, asst. surg., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report not later than May 31, at General Hospital, for temporary duty during absence of Co. A, H.C. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Major William D. Crosby, surg. (May 29, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class George C. Douglass, H.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty, until return from Boston of detachment of Hospital Corps. (May 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Arthur W. Hayes, H.C., relieved duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., and report to C.O., Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Benjamin Hanson, H.C., now at 7112 Minnesota ave., St. Louis, Mo., on expiration of furlough, report Fort McPherson, Ga., to relieve Sergt. First Class Ernest Jenkes, H.C. Sergeant Jenkes will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (May 28, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Ulysses S. G. Allen relieved from further duty at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, and will proceed to Camp Jossman, Samar, for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class Edgar O. Greeno, H.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about June 15, 1906. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Martin D. Leach, H.C., Fort Niobrara, Neb., will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on the first available transport. (May 25, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Henry Banger, H.C., now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., on or before expiration of furlough will report to the C.O. of that post, to relieve Sergt. First Class Harry M. Jennings, H.C., when the latter returns from temporary duty at San Francisco. Sergeant First Class Jennings upon relief will be sent to the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on first available transport. (May 12, W.D.)

Sergt. First Class Edgar S. Nye, H.C., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will be sent to Camp John Hay, Baguio, Benguet, for duty for a period not to exceed two months. (April 9, D. Vis.)

### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Preston Brown, paymr., is granted leave for twenty-five days, to take effect on or about June 4. (May 16, D. Gulf.)

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Capt. Clement A. F. Flagler, C.E., is assigned to duty as engineer of the Fourth Lighthouse District, relieving Major James C. Sanford, C.E., of that duty. (May 24, W.D.)

Capt. William J. Barden, C.E., in addition to his duties as instructor at the Engineer School will report to the Chief of Engineers for duty in his office. (May 29, W.D.)

Major William C. Langfitt, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to consider the subject of the most suitable field equipment for engineer troops, vice Major Edward Burr, C.E., to take effect upon the relief of Major Burr from duty at Washington Barracks, D.C. (May 29, W.D.)

Capt. Lewis H. Rand, C.E., upon the completion of the graduation exercises at the U.S.M.A., will repair to Washington and report for temporary duty in Washington until Aug. 31, 1906, when he will rejoin his proper station. (May 29, W.D.)

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., in addition to the visits previously directed, will make one visit during May, 1906, to the works of the International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co., Parlin, N.J., and one visit during the same month to the works of the Laffin and Rand Powder Co., Haskell, N.J., on business pertaining to the inspection of powder. (May 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., is relieved from duty at Rock Island Arsenal, and will proceed to Philadelphia (Frankford Arsenal), for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. William M. Goodale, Signal Corps, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will return to his proper station. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, Signal Corps. (May 22, W.D.)

### CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1906, is granted Chaplain David L. Fleming, 2d Cav., Fort Assiniboine. (May 24, N.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 10, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (May 22, D. Colo.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The sick leave granted Capt. Charles G. Sawtelle, jr., 8th Cav., is extended to include Aug. 7, 1906. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav., to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. (May 24, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, jr., 8th Cav., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Baguio, Benguet, for duty. (April 12, D. Luzon.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Pennsylvania, to be held at Gettysburg, Pa., from July 21 to 28, 1906. (May 25, W.D.)



## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Par. 17, S.O. 98, April 24, 1906, W.D., is so amended as to direct 2d Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 10th Cav., to remain on temporary duty at the U.S.M.A. until June 12, 1906. (May 25, W.D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

The following appointment in the 12th Cavalry is announced to take effect May 19: To be squadron sergeant major, Sergt. Charles H. McNair, Troop F, vice Angus, discharged; to the 3d Squadron.

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (May 26, W.D.)

Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, 13th Cav., will proceed at the proper time to New Haven, Conn., as a representative of the Army veterinarians, to attend the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, to be held at New Haven Aug. 21 to 24, 1906. (May 29, W.D.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. S. M. MILLS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following promotions and assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps are announced:

Capt. John C. W. Brooks promoted to major, rank March 16, 1906, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Capt. George T. Bartlett promoted to major, rank March 26, 1906, assigned to Coast Artillery.

Capt. Charles A. Bennett promoted to major, rank April 1, 1906, assigned to Field Artillery.

Capt. Edward A. Millar promoted to major, rank April 14, 1906, assigned to Field Artillery.

Upon the expiration of his present leave Captain Brooks will proceed to Fort Greble, R.I., and assume command of that post. Upon being relieved from duty as a member of the board of officers appointed by Par. 12, S.O. 109, May 7, 1906, W.D., Major Bartlett will proceed to Fort Flagler, Wash., and assume command of that post. Major Bennett will proceed to that post for duty with the 11th Battalion, Field Artillery. Upon being relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., Major Millar will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty with the 9th Battalion, F.A. (May 25, W.D.)

Sergt. John J. Kennedy, 62d Co., C.A., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for two months and sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton, A.C., to take effect on or about June 10, 1906. (May 25, A.D.)

Leave from July 1 to Aug. 27, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted 1st Lieut. Willis R. Vance, A.C. (May 26, W.D.)

Sick leave for five months is granted 2d Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, A.C. (May 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Major Granger Adams, A.C., Fort Riley, Kas. (May 17, D. Mo.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Sharlie, A.C., from the 4th Battery, F.A., to the 13th Co., C.A. Upon the completion of the course of instruction which he is now undergoing at the Artillery School Lieutenant Sharlie will join the company to which transferred. 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, A.C., from the 13th Co., C.A., to the 4th Battery, F.A. (May 12, W.D.)

Capt. Harry F. Jackson, A.C., is relieved from further duty as assistant to the Chief of Artillery, and will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of the Potomac, for duty. (May 26, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Francis N. Cooke from the 13th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Narragansett, for staff duty. Capt. Samuel C. Vestal from the unassigned list to the 13th Co., Coast Art. Upon completion of the course of instruction which he is now undergoing at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., he will join the company to which he is transferred. (May 26, W.D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date: Capt. Thomas E. Merrill from the unassigned list to the 19th Battery, F.A. When relieved from duty at his present station he will proceed to Fort Monroe, in connection with the test of Captain Merrill's invention for signaling from shore to tug, and upon completion of this duty will join the battery to which he is transferred. So much of Par. 8, S.O. 29, Feb. 2, 1906, W.D., as relates to Captain Merrill is revoked. Capt. Dwight E. Aultman from the 67th Co., C.A., to the 1st Battery, F.A. He will proceed to join the battery to which transferred. Capt. Tiemann N. Horn from the unassigned list to the 3d Battery, F.A. He will remain at his present station until relieved from his duties as Artillery engineer, Southern Artillery District of N.Y., on or about Aug. 10, 1906, when he will join the battery to which he is transferred. (May 25, W.D.)

Col. John McClellan, A.C., granted leave for one month, May 20. (May 14, D. Gulf.)

Major Charles L. Phillips, A.C., granted leave for two months, July 1. (May 14, D. Gulf.)

Leave for two months, about July 15, is granted Capt. R. L. Carmichael, A.C. (May 29, D.E.)

Leave for two months and sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Harry W. Newton, A.C., June 10. (May 25, At. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John M. Dunn, A.C., is extended one month. (May 14, D. Gulf.)

Second Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, A.C., granted leave for two months when his services can be spared. (May 14, D. Gulf.)

Second Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, A.C., will proceed to New York city and report to adjutant general of New York for temporary duty pertaining to the instruction of the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., in the use of the 3-inch Field Artillery material recently shipped to that battery, and upon completion return to proper station. (May 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Edward P. Powers, A.C., recruiting officer. (May 29, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick E. Johnston, A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, vice Capt. Arthur W. Chase, paymtr., relieved. Captain Johnston will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty pending the departure of the transport to sail from that place on or about July 5, 1906, and will proceed on that transport to Manila, for duty. (May 29, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps will report on Aug. 7, 1906, to Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Terence E. Murphy, Harry W. Newton, Allen D. Raymond, John L. Hughes, Harry T. Matthews, Stephen H. Mould, Louis S. Chappelle, Daniel W. Hand, Robert F. Woods, Albert C. Thompson, jr., Theophilus B. Steele, Elison L. Gilmer, John McBride, jr., Richard K. Cravens, George O. Hubbard; 2d Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades. Upon the completion of their examinations the above named officers will return to their proper stations. 2d Lieuts. Hartman L. Butler, William H. Peck, Lee Hagood, Leigh Sypher, James E. Wilson, Thomas W. Holliday, William E. Murray, Norris Stayton, Bruce Cotten. Upon the completion of their examinations the nine officers last above named will report to the C.O., Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty pending compliance with the provisions of Par. 3, S.O. 30, Feb. 3, 1906, W.D. 1st Lieut. Harry C. Barnes; 2d Lieuts. Charles C. Burt, William X. Michel, Howard S. Miller, William H. Meneg, Arthur L. Keesling, Francis J. Behr, Thomas A. Jones, John R. Musgrave. (May 29, W.D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Color Sergt. John A. Helker, 3d Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 25, W.D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. E. MACKLIN.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 14, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 18, D. Lakes.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck,

5th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Signal School, Fort Leavenworth. (May 25, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, president of Army retiring board at San Francisco, Cal., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (May 28, W.D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Russell T. Hazard, 7th Inf. (May 25, W.D.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Capt. George P. Ahern, 9th Inf., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of major of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a major is announced, to date from May 25, 1906. (May 25, W.D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. NOBLE.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 30, 1906, is granted Col. Charles H. Noble, 10th Inf. (May 24, W.D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 24, c.s., these headquarters, as assigns Capt. Rufus E. Longan, commissary, 11th Inf., to inspect the militia of Wyoming, is revoked. (May 22, N.D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf. (May 25, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 1, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf. (May 28, D.E.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. David H. Bower, 12th Inf. (May 29, D.E.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Charles B. Stone, jr., 16th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for observation and treatment. (May 12, W.D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The 3d Battalion, 17th Inf., will proceed by marching to Marietta, Ga., to arrive May 30, in time to participate in ceremonies at National Cemetery. (May 14, D. Gulf.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Hans O. Olson, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 24, N.D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Major Samuel W. Miller, 19th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (May 25, W.D.)

Capt. Edward S. Walton, Q.M., 19th Inf., is detailed for duty as constructing quartermaster and in charge of the saw mill at Parang, Mind., relieving 2d Lieut. Ira A. Smith, 19th Inf., who will report to Captain Walton as assistant. (March 29, D. Mind.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Herr, 21st Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 24, W.D.)

## 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, 23d Inf., is, on his own application, relieved as commissary of the regiment, to date May 31, 1906, and Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., 23d Inf., is appointed in his stead, to date June 1, 1906. Captain Kerth is assigned to Co. D, to date June 1, 1906. (May 28, 23d Inf.)

## 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Second Lieut. Loren C. Grieves, 24th Inf., now at Camp Downes, Leyte, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, for examination of his eyes. (April 4, D.V.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 26, 1906, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William St. J. Jervy, jr., 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (May 18, D. Lakes.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect June 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 28th Inf., Fort Snelling. (May 25, D.D.)

Second Lieut. Will D. Wills, 28th Inf., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Lincoln, N.D., relieving 2d Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 28th Inf., of that duty. (May 29, W.D.)

## 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Second Lieut. Jorden E. Beebe, 29th Inf., now at Fort Clark, Texas, is in connection with the preparation of the progressive military map of the United States, will proceed to Alpine, Texas, and there take station. (May 17, D.T.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank F. Harding, Porto Rico Regiment. (May 28, D.E.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. George Ruhlen, deputy Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, C.E.; Major Edgar Russell, Signal Corps; Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, A.C.; Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O.D., is appointed to meet in Washington, D.C., to prepare and submit tentative plans and specifications for a single building to contain office and storage facilities for the work and material pertaining to Artillery, Engineer, Ordnance and Signal stores at Coast Artillery posts. (May 12, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Zamboanga March 30, 1906, to examine into the qualifications of Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Orville Jackson, 6th Inf., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail: Major David S. Stanley, Q.M.; Capt. Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Phillip H. Bagby, 6th Inf. (March 27, D. Mind.)

Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board to meet at San Francisco, Cal., under Par. 2, S.O. 66, March 19, vice Col. Stephen P. Jocelyn, Gen. Staff, hereby relieved. (May 28, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Jay, N.Y., for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Major Charles Richard, surg.; Capt. William J. Pardee, Frank S. Cocheu and Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Albert W. Foreman, 12th Inf., recorder. The following named officers will report to the above examining board for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Irvin L. Hunt, 19th Inf.; George S. Simonds, 22d Inf.; Halsey E. Yates, 5th Inf. (May 29, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of Artillery officers for promotion: Detail: Major W. Fitzhugh Carter, surg.; Major Frederick S. Strong, A.C.; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, A.C.; Capt. Henry J. Hatch, A.C.; Capt. Charles E. Marrow, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William P. Platt, A.C., recorder. (May 29, W.D.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin, 3d Inf., promoted to colonel, rank May 8, 1906, assigned to 4th Inf.

Major Lea Feibiger, I.G., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank May 8, 1906, assigned to 3d Inf.

Colonel Macklin will join the regiment to which he has been assigned. Lieutenant Colonel Feibiger is detailed as an acting inspector general, and will report to the commanding general, Pacific Division, for duty as assistant to the inspector general of that division. (May 26, W.D.)

## RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

The authorities of the State of New York having courteously granted the use of the rifle range at Creedmoor to the U.S. troops at Fort Slocum, N.Y., for small arms practice, for the season of 1906, the 4th Infantry, stationed at Fort Slocum, will proceed to the range at Creedmoor for such practice, in order as follows: Co. B, 4th Inf., in time to arrive at Creedmoor by May 31. Upon completion of its practice Co. B will

return to its station, and Co. D, 4th Inf., will then be sent to the range.

A small detachment of Co. B will remain at the camp on the range in charge of public property until the arrival of Co. D, when it will return to station. Co. D, upon completion of its practice and the proper disposition of public property at the camp, will return to Fort Slocum without further orders. The C.O., Fort Slocum, will send 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg., with the command for duty at Creedmoor during the encampment, and such men of the Hospital Corps and medical supplies as he may deem necessary. (May 25, D.E.)

## MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.

Headquarters and 2d Battalion of the 12th Inf., having arrived at Fort Jay, N.Y., so much of Par. 12, S.O. 84, c.s., these headquarters, as directs Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Band, A.C., and two companies of the 5th Inf., at that post, to take part in the Memorial Day parade in New York city (Borough of Manhattan), on May 30, 1906, is modified to direct as follows: The band and two companies of the 12th Infantry from Fort Jay, under command of Capt. F. S. Cocheu, 12th Inf., will take part in the parade referred to.

Major D. C. Shanks, 4th Inf., is detailed to command the U.S. troops from Fort Jay, Slocum, Totten and Hancock on the occasion referred to, vice Major F. P. Fremont, 5th Inf., relieved. (May 25, D.E.)

## ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Arrived at Seattle May 20.  
INGALLS—At Manila, P.I.  
KILPATRICK—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco May 25 for Manila.  
McCLELLAN—At Manila.  
MEADE—At Manila.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila May 21 for San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Sailed from Seattle May 10 for Manila. Sailed from Honolulu May 21.  
SUMNER—At New York.  
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco May 29.  
WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.  
WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
BURNSIDE—Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps. Ordered to Tacoma on May 13.  
LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. In Philippine waters.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps. Address Army Building, New York city, N.Y.

## DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

From San F. to Manila.	From Manila to San F.
THOMAS ..... June 15	SHERMAN ..... June 11
SHERIDAN* ..... July 5	LOGAN* ..... June 30
SHERMAN ..... July 25	THOMAS ..... July 20
LOGAN* ..... Aug. 15	SHERIDAN* ..... Aug. 10
THOMAS ..... Sept. 5	SHERMAN ..... Aug. 30
SHERIDAN* ..... Sept. 25	LOGAN* ..... Sept. 20
SHERMAN ..... Oct. 15	THOMAS ..... Oct. 10
LOGAN* ..... Nov. 5	SHERIDAN* ..... Nov. 20
THOMAS ..... Nov. 26	SHERMAN ..... Dec. 10
SHERIDAN* ..... Dec. 15	LOGAN* ..... Dec. 10
SHERMAN ..... Jan. 5, 1907	THOMAS ..... Dec. 31

\*Will carry troops.

## MEMORIAL DAY PARADE IN NEW YORK.

Perfect weather was enjoyed by the paraders and spectators on Memorial Day in New York city, and there was just enough freshness in the atmosphere to make marching comfortable. Spectators were lined up thick along the route, and cheered the various parading bodies as they passed, especially the gallant veterans of the Civil War, whose ranks are now fast thinning out, and who in a few years will be no more. Some of the veterans in line were over eighty years of age, and most of them had about all they could do to keep up the march, while a number of them were in carriages.

## MANHATTAN PARADE.

In the Borough of Manhattan the parade was reviewed at Eighty-sixth street and Riverside Drive by Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., whose colors were borne by Private Hiscox, of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., specially detailed for the occasion, who had a most soldierly bearing. General Chaffee was accompanied by Col. G. S. Grimes, U.S.A., and others on the reviewing stand with him included Gens. G. M. Dodge and A. G. McCook, and Col. Edward J. Atkinson, secretary of the Memorial Committee. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A., was the guest of honor at services held at the Riverside tomb in memory of his father.

As a whole, the parade was as fine a display for accuracy of marching and soldierly bearing as was ever seen in Manhattan, particularly as regards the State forces. The Army men, in going past the reviewing stand, did not keep their alignment as well as heretofore, but they were nevertheless a fine appearing body, and received plenty of applause. Most of them had a long distance to travel, and were consequently not in as fresh a condition as the city troops, who were right on the ground. The U.S. Marines made the best appearance among the Regular forces at the reviewing point, and were the equals of any troops in the column. Of the National Guard troops, while all the commands made a highly creditable display, the marching of the 7th and 22d Regiments was the best, with the 71st and 9th regiments close seconds. All the National Guard organizations paraded in the olive drab Service uniform. The guard of honor at the reviewing stand was composed of members of the Society of the War of 1812, in command of Capt. H. Pell. The Old Guard of New York, under Gen. John T. Cutting, acted as escort to General Chaffee.

First in the parade were the Regular Troops, under command of Major D. C. Shanks, 4th Inf., this contingent being made up as follows: 5th Band, Art. Corps; two companies of the 12th Infantry from Fort Jay; one company of the 4th Infantry from Fort Slocum; three companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Totten, and two companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hancock.

The State troops passed as follows: Gen. C. F. Roe, commander of the New York National Guard, and staff, finely mounted, escorted by Squadron A, under command of Major O. B. Bridgman, which paraded fourteen platoons of twelve files; 22d Engineers, Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, twelve commands of sixteen files, its marching was not excelled by any; 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, with its field pieces, carriages, limbers, caissons, all freshly painted an olive drab, passed in fine shape.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., and the band from the U.S.S. Colorado, led the Navy contingent. First came a company of U.S. Marines, marching with perfect front, followed by three companies of hardy looking blue jackets, who were certainly a credit to the Navy.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., and staff, next passed, handsomely mounted, escorted by the 1st company of the Signal Corps. Capt. O. L. Erlandsen, which paraded five platoons of twelve files. Other National Guard organizations in the parade passed as follows: 7th Regiment, Col. D. Appleton, twenty-two commands of sixteen files; 69th Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy, twelve commands of sixteen files, making the best appearance it has for years, several companies marching as well as any in the parade; 8th Regiment, Col. J. M. Jarvis, ten commands of sixteen files; 9th Regiment, Col. W. M. Morris, twelve commands of sixteen files; a little boy in a sailor suit was allowed to march with the Ambulance Corps, which was entirely out of place; 12th Regiment, Col. G. R. Dyer, fifteen commands of sixteen files; 71st Regiment, Col. William G. Bates, thirteen commands of sixteen files; 1st Naval Battalion, Comdr. W. B. Franklin, organized as a naval brigade, made a highly creditable appearance.

The next division was that of the Grand Army of the Republic, under Grand Marshal George A. Drew, with Col.



Joseph B. Lord, Adjutant General. There were many posts represented, quite a number parading the old battle-torn flags. Then there were the much younger United Spanish War Veterans, under Grand Marshal Thomas F. Lynch, who made an excellent appearance, and in this George B. McClellan Post, composed of members of the police force who served in the Spanish War, made a specially fine showing. The Caladonian Club, in the picturesque Highland costume, were also an interesting feature of the parade. Other parading bodies included cadet corps and independent organizations. The warships in the Hudson fired a salute at noon.

#### THE BROOKLYN PARADE.

In Brooklyn Borough the parade was reviewed by Borough President Bird S. Coler at the soldiers' and sailors' arch. Capt. Benjamin Conlin was grand marshal, and George H. Jackson, Adjutant General. First came the Regular troops, under Lieut. Col. A. S. Cummings, Art. Corps. These consisted of three companies of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton and four companies from Fort Wadsworth. They made a fine appearance, as did also the U.S. Marines and blue jackets, made up as follows:

Battalion commander, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Russell; 1st Co., Capt. F. M. Eslick, U.S.M.C.; 2d Co., Lieut. L. A. Cotten, Midshipman H. L. Irwin; 3d Co., Midshipmen J. J. London and R. Wilson; 4th Co., Midshipmen W. Baggaley and C. S. McWorter; 5th Co., Lieut. J. F. Helliweg, Midshipman A. B. Court; battalion adjutant, Midshipman A. B. Cook. Following the Navy contingent came the second brigade of National Guards making a most excellent appearance and passing as follows: 2d Co., Signal Corps, Capt. Elliot Bigelow, jr.; 47th Regiment, Col. G. Eddy; 23d Regiment, Col. William A. Stokes; 14th Regiment, Col. John H. Foote; 3d Battery, Light Artillery, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin; Squadron C, Major Charles I. DeBevoise; 2d Battalion Naval Militia, Capt. R. P. Forshaw. After the National Guard the posts of the Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, Sons of Veterans, cadet corps, etc.

The 13th Regiment of Heavy Artillery, Col. D. E. Austen, was absent from the parade by reason of its being in Hartford, Conn., as the guests of the 1st Regiment of that city.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 28, 1906.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Mignon Holmes, who has so often been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, to Mr. John Roy Russell. Mrs. Charles Crawford left Sunday to visit relatives in Paola, Kan. Mrs. Uline, wife of Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., will arrive from Manila in June to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor. Little Miss Jane, her daughter, has been the guest of her grand parents during Mrs. Uline's stay in the Orient. Mrs. Parry and Miss Louise Parry, of St. Joseph, Mo., are the guests of Major and Mrs. George Young. Mrs. Peter Murray had as her guests this week the Misses Herron, of Crawfordsville, Ind., sisters of Lieut. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf. Mrs. James B. Erwin left Sunday for St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. C. B. Crusan, 4th Inf., a member of the Infantry and Cavalry School, had his leg broken Tuesday morning while he was out solving a field problem; his horse fell, on Pope avenue, and he was unable to extricate his leg. The result was a very severe break above the knee. He was removed at once to the hospital. Gen. T. J. Wint was a visitor Monday at the Federal prison, and was the guest of Major R. W. McClaughry. Capt. H. W. Butner, Art. Corps, received a telegram announcing the serious illness of his mother, at her home in Winston, S.C., and left Saturday for the South. Mrs. W. H. Gordon has gone to St. Louis on a brief visit. Mrs. Lowndes, wife of Surg. Charles Lowndes, of the Navy, and little son, Charles, who have been the guests for several months of Mrs. Lowndes's father, Senator Lucian Baker, of the city, will spend the summer with Mr. Baker at Westport, Mo. Lieut. and Mrs. G. C. Brant entertained with a musicale Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Katherine Medary Blair, widow of the late Gen. C. W. Blair, died Tuesday morning at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Port Harvey, 3917 Oak street, Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Blair was married to General Blair in Columbus, Ohio, in 1858, and came with her husband to Kansas the same year, settling at Fort Scott. General Blair was one of the most prominent of Kansans. Upon coming west, he took an active part in public affairs, and during the Civil War was colonel of the 1st Kansas Cavalry. Mrs. Blair's father, Samuel Medary, was at one time the Territorial Governor of Kansas, and also was former Territorial Governor of Minnesota. Mrs. Blair leaves three daughters, Mrs. Frank Lynch, Mrs. Ford Harvey, and Mrs. L. B. Wright. Mrs. Wright was formerly the wife of Captain McGraw, U.S.A., who was killed near Manila during the early days of the Spanish-American War.

Capt. Irving J. Carr and Lieut. E. R. Warner McCabe gave a box party at the Willis Wood in Kansas City, followed by a supper at the Baltimore, Monday night, for Miss Mignon Holmes. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Baldwin, Mrs. George Langford, Miss Aileen Fry, and Capt. Campbell King. Mrs. Leavitt, wife of Lieut. R. H. Leavitt, will come next week from Fort Lincoln, to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Gilpin, of Fourth street. Marguerite Axton, daughter of Chaplain Axton, 18th Inf., is confined to her home with an attack of the mumps.

Tom Rees, son of Major Rees, who was operated on for appendicitis several days ago, is convalescent.

There will be several new buildings here, all located in the college section. They will consist of three field officers' quarters, one double set of captain's quarters, one set of barracks, for the Cavalry detachment, and one large brick stable. The combined cost of the new buildings will be over one hundred thousand dollars.

Miss Laura Goodfellow, sister of the late Major Goodfellow, has been appointed post mistress here by the President. Lieut. George C. Lewis, of the Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, gave a lecture on "Musketry" to three hundred members of the 3d Regiment at the armory, Friday night, at Kansas City, Mo.

Lieut. C. H. Morrow left Wednesday night for a ten days' visit at his old home in Kentucky. Captain Ferguson, Mrs. Frank Lawton, Mrs. Booker, of Mexico City, and Miss McCormick, of St. Paul, attended the "Lion and the Mouse" matinee at the Willis Wood in Kansas City Tuesday.

The 29th Battery and the 9th Cavalry baseball teams competed for honors on the West End parade ground Sunday afternoon. The game, which was won by the 29th Battery, by a score of 2 to 1, was one of the best that has been seen at the post this year.

Major and Mrs. D. H. Boughton gave a very unique entertainment Wednesday evening in compliment to their niece, Miss Switzer, of Omaha, Neb. The guests were invited to a "ghost" party. The house was darkened, pillows were placed in the center of the room, covered with sheets, and one green light and one brilliant red light were reflected from skulls. In one corner of the room appeared a big black cat, with bright green eyes. When the guests entered the dining room alcohol lights from green skulls made them appear ghostlike. On the table were several coffin lids, draped with black crepe. The liquid refreshments were served in small China skulls, marked "Poison," and all the dishes used in serving were draped in black. A number of interesting but gruesome stories were told by the guests. During the recital of the "Prize" story, told by Captain White, Major Boughton stole down to the cellar and made a noise that made the flesh creep of the bravest among them. Among those present were: Lieut. and Mrs. H. Rubottom, Misses Ellen and Winifred Erwin, Helen Ecker, Misses Herron and Ethel Oliver, Captains Parker, Folwell and Sheldon, Lieutenants Cox, Cocke, Patterson, Carter, and Davis.

Invitations have been received from Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Fuller for the marriage of their daughter, Ella May, to Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, 27th Inf., at high noon, Thursday, June 7, at Floral Park, N.Y. Lieutenant Eskridge is a brother of Mrs. Saltzman, of this garrison. Mrs. Langford, of Joplin, is visiting Mrs. T. A. Baldwin. Mrs. Eben Swift has gone to Topeka to be the guest of Bishop and Mrs. Millsap for several days. Lieut. C. H. Morrow left Wednesday for his home in Summer-set, Ky., in response to a telegram announcing the death of an older brother. Lieutenant Morrow will be absent about

three months. Lieutenant Herron gave a most enjoyable picnic Thursday afternoon on Sheridan's Drive for his sisters, who have been his guests for the past month. Mrs. Sterrett has gone to Fort Meade to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Katherine Hunter, which will be celebrated June 12. Lieut. Robert Sterrett will join Mrs. Sterrett the first week in June.

The student officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School, the Staff class, and the class of Engineers, numbering eighty-one, went to Kansas City, Saturday, for the purpose of visiting the Armour packing-house to witness the manufacturing of Army emergency ration. The officers were met by Major Charles P. Stivers, commissary officer in Kansas City, and while there they were the guests of the Armour Packing Company.

Miss Henrietta Von Schroeder, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Gordon, left Sunday for her home in St. Louis. Lieut. Brice P. Disque will spend three months touring the United States after the close of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

Mrs. Burt Phillips, of Monterey, Cal., was the honor guest at the Thursday Afternoon Card Club, which met with Miss Daisy Devlin this week. Mrs. James E. Normoyle is spending several days in Kansas City, the guest of Mrs. W. B. Michels, of Roanoke place. Lieut. and Mrs. Baker gave a very pleasant party Thursday night for the Misses Herron, of Crawfordsville, Ind. Mrs. Dillingham gave a dinner Thursday in honor of Lieutenant Dillingham's birthday. Captain Gordon, Misses Ellen and Winifred Erwin left for St. Louis Thursday, in response to a telegram announcing the death of their grandmother, Mrs. Doan. Lieut. and Mrs. Fair entertained a few friends Friday evening at their quarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham gave a bridge party Friday evening in honor of Lieutenant Dillingham's mother, Mrs. Newton. The prizes were given to Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Butts, Captains Baldwin and von dem Busche.

Miss Mignon Holmes was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin for the hop Friday evening. Miss Mary Godfrey, daughter of Colonel Godfrey, of Fort Riley, is being entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Walsh.

A baseball league of eight teams has been formed here, and games are to be played daily, with the exception of Fridays.

Edmund R. Andrews, son of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Andrews, Coast Art., enlisted in the Army Tuesday afternoon, to serve with the Coast Artillery. He left last week for to join his new command at Fort Monroe, Va., and intends going up for a commission in two years. Major Beach is the guest of Major and Mrs. Eben Swift. Mrs. W. B. Nickles, Mrs. Taylor, and Miss Edith Schott, of Kansas City, were the guests Wednesday of Capt. and Mrs. James E. Normoyle. Capt. and Mrs. McDonald gave a dinner Tuesday evening, in honor of General Wint. The guests included Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Cushing, Major Beach, and Col. Charles B. Hall. Capt. S. S. Allen is the guest of Major and Mrs. Boughton. C. A. Hughes, of Memphis, Tenn., is the guest of his brother, Lieutenant Hughes.

A very good entertainment was given Saturday night at Pope Hall for the pleasure of the enlisted men. A fine magician and troupe of specialists gave an exhibition of magic legerdemain, songs and dances.

Lieut. E. C. Long, Art. Corps, aide to General Funston, was a visitor here Tuesday. Mrs. Newton, of Washington, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dillingham. Lieut. Olney Place, and a party of ladies from here, enjoyed an afternoon of bowling at End's bowling parlor Thursday.

Colonel Chamberlain and Major Beach, who have been here for the past few days, have gone to Jefferson Barracks.

The review and inspection held Thursday for Gen. Theodore J. Wint, Colonel Jones, Colonel Chamberlain and Major Beach was one of the finest that has ever been held here. The Infantry marched with precision, and the mounted men made a fine showing.

#### FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 22, 1906.

Miss Mahoney, a missionary from Africa, who was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Noble at Fort Casey, left on Monday. Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse spent two days in Seattle during the week.

On Sunday the Fort Casey baseball team went to Dungeness, and had an exciting game with the local team, which resulted in a victory for the soldiers. As it was an ideal day, the water trip and the game were enjoyed by several officers and their families, among whom were Lieut. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Seally, Lieut. and Mrs. Mastellar, Lieutenants Sevier and Berry.

Lieut. J. C. Peterson has returned from San Francisco, where he was for a month detailed in the Commissary Department. Lieut. Francis A. Pope was in the post during the week, making P.P.C. calls, and on June 8 will sail for abroad. Miss Bradley, of Palo Alto, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Clark.

On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Rorebeck entertained the garrison with a delightful card party. Their attractive home never looked sweeter than on this occasion, when it was filled with the spring flowers. After the game of hearts, the daintiest refreshments were served, and the prize was awarded to Lieutenant Ohmstad. Those who enjoyed their hospitality were: Capt. and Mrs. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Mastellar, Lieut. and Mrs. Ohmstad, Lieut. and Mrs. Lull, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Preston, Miss Dudley, of Seattle, and Lieutenant Moore.

Mrs. Noble has with her her mother and brother, Mrs. and Dr. Lupton, of Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. Lupton will remain with her daughter while Dr. Noble is in San Francisco. Some excitement was caused by a soldier attempting to break into the quarters of Lieutenant Lull. The attempt was unsuccessful, as he was captured by the guard. Forty-five recruits arrived here on Saturday, which will relieve the strain on the guard duty a great deal.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 30, 1906.

The baseball game on Wednesday afternoon, May 23, between the cadet team and the Manhattan College nine, resulted in a victory for the cadets with a score of 23 to 2. The cadet team left on Friday for Annapolis, and the result of the contest was eagerly awaited at the post throughout Saturday afternoon. The announcement of the score, 8 to 5, in favor of the Army, was received with enthusiastic cheers. A baseball game between an amateur cadet team and the Phillips-Brooks Academy eleven had been played at the post on Saturday afternoon with a victory for the home nine as the result. Despite the heavy downpour on the following evening, the Corps of Cadets marched to the station to greet the victorious team on their return at about 7:30. A huge white banner, bearing the score, was borne aloft, and drums, bats, etc., did duty as rifles. Upon the arrival of the team its members were borne to the waiting bus, from which the horses had been removed, and the cadets pulled the heavy vehicle up the hill to the area of barracks amid deafening cheers.

This leaves the standing in the series of the baseball games played between the Army and Navy, West Point, 3; Annapolis, 2. This afternoon the last game on the schedule will be played, with the 7th Regiment team.

On Tuesday afternoon Miss Lahm entertained a number of friends at tea, and on Thursday afternoon a tea was given by Mrs. Henry Jerey.

The fresh air sale which, for so many years past, has been held at the post during May, and which has proved invariably successful, took place last Friday afternoon at Colonel Gordon's quarters. The day was fair, the attendance good, and while the returns are not all in yet, the financial result bids fair to equal the usual good showing. The mysterious grab-basket proved as usual the center of attraction to the children. The tea table proved most attractive, and the array of tables in the study offered many attractions. There was a profusion of exquisite flowers, tempting cakes and candy in every variety. The ladies of the post had contributed their handiwork, and

many came as patronesses, or to aid in the disposal of the articles. The general supervision was entrusted to Mrs. Gordon and Misses Newlands and Ritch. Miss Craney had the grab-basket in charge; Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Kelly presided at the tastefully-decorated tea table; Mrs. Dudley and Mrs. Fosdick had charge of the fancy table; Miss Newlands and Mrs. W. R. Smith disposed of many tempting home-made cakes; Miss Gordon sold flowers, and Misses Margaret Carson, Gladys Edgerton and Louise Larned quickly sold out a large stock of candy. It is hoped that the noble charity, for which the efforts of all were expended, will be enriched in proportion with the pleasure derived by all from the work.

Despite a succession of showers the full program of Sunday was carried out. The usual morning services were held, and at two p.m. Gen. John Sedgwick Garrison No. 9, Army and Navy Union, assembled, marched to the cemetery, decorated the graves of their comrades, and held a memorial service there. The garrison numbers 120 members. In the evening about forty members assembled for the service at the cadet chapel. Rev. Edward S. Travers, chaplain, officiated. On Sunday afternoon the rite of confirmation was administered by Bishop Worthington at the cadet chapel to a class of eight candidates.

Cadets are enjoying holiday privileges to-day, having celebrated the eve of the holiday with a 30-dance hop.

Captains Marshall, M. F. Smith, Lieutenants Whitlock, Morris and Howze, have been detailed on duty with the board during their visit.

The beautiful and very valuable collection of ancient armor and firearms recently presented to the Academy by Mrs. W. R. Whitehill is on exhibition in the Ordnance Museum. The majority of the pieces are hand wrought, inlaid with gold, silver and pearl, showing exquisite workmanship. The armor is of English make, of the periods of Cromwell, Elizabeth, and Charles I. The arms are all very old and comprise Japanese matchlocks, flintlock pistols, English blunderbuss, Oriental blunderbuss, Moorish guns and pistols, Kurdish guns; German rifle, Turkish pistols, Zulu dagger, Ghoorka knife, Chinese knife, Koutash (India) dagger, Korah sword, Java Kris, Turkish dagger, Persian scimitar, Zanzibar dagger, Malay kris, Oriental sword, Mexican stiletto, Persian powderhorn, English cross-bow, 1617, Persian steel helmet, Indian coat of mail, Japanese spear, Japanese blow-pipe, Persian battle-axe, Oriental battle-axe, and mace, etc.

#### FORT STRONG.

Fort Strong, Mass., May 26, 1906.

The following are the winners of the several events in the field day at Fort Strong, Mass., May 17:

100-yard dash, Corporal Perry, 46th Co., C.A., time, 11 4-5 secs.; 60-yard low hurdles (5 hurdles), Corporal Selby, 46th Co., C.A., time, 10 2-5 secs.; 50-yard potato race (5 potatoes), Corporal Courtney, 120th Co., C.A., time, 59 2-5 secs.; pole vault, Sergeant Winslow, 46th Co., C.A., height, 8 ft. 6 ins.; throwing twelve-pound hammer, Private Hamilton, 46th Co., C.A., 81 ft. 10 1-2 ins.; running high jump, Sergeant Winslow, 46th Co., C.A., height, 4 ft. 9 ins.; standing high jump, Corporal Selby, 46th Co., C.A., height, 4 ft. 1 in.; putting sixteen-pound shot, Private Hamilton, 46th Co., C.A., 32 ft. 2 ins.; running broad jump, Sergeant Winslow, 46th Co., C.A., 17 ft. 9 ins.; relay race, 440 yards, between the 46th Co., C.A., and the 120th Co., C.A., won by the 46th Co., C.A., time, 54 1-5 secs.

Tug-of-war between the 46th Co., C.A., and the 120th Co., C.A., was won by the 120th Co., C.A. The baseball game, 46th Co., C.A., vs. 120th Co., C.A., was won by the 120th Co., C.A.; score, 16 to 15.

The occasion was brightened by the presence of the ladies of the post. Mrs. C. C. Whitcomb, from Fort McKinley, was an interested spectator of the games. Mrs. Whitcomb has been visiting Dr. and Mrs. Wolcott at the post.

The events, as a rule, were hotly contested. Sergeant Winslow, of the 46th Co., C.A., by winning three first places, carried off the individual honors of the day.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 27, 1906.

Miss Bateman, from Fort Bayard, N.M., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Albright at the post. Major Thomas Little, formerly a captain in the 10th U.S. Cavalry, is visiting at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. A. Martin, in El Paso. Mrs. Jurinson, of New York, has been spending a few days at the post, the guest of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello. Capt. Frank Albright and Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf., returned recently from a hunting trip up the river.

The new road to the post cemetery has been completed and makes the journey there nearly a mile shorter, but short or long, it is a trip that is not often taken with feelings of pleasure.

Mrs. William Glasgow with her children and her parents, Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso, left to-day for Philadelphia to consult Dr. Weir Mitchell about Mrs. Magoffin, who is partially paralyzed. Later Mrs. Glasgow will join her husband, Captain Glasgow, at Governors Island.

The officers and ladies of the post gave a very brilliant dance at the post hall last Friday night. The hop room was very artistically decorated in true Army fashion with many flags and bunting of red and white. Many people from El Paso were present and all had a delightful time, and hope that the affair will be repeated in the near future.

Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello were the guests of honor last week at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newman, of El Paso.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., May 30, 1906.

Mrs. J. P. Wade has returned from a visit at Fort Monroe, and Major Charles Richard, Med. Dept., from the International Medical Congress at Lisbon; also Mrs. Glasgow and her mother from El Paso, Texas.

The 2d Battalion of the 12th Infantry, ten officers and 258 men, arrived on Thursday morning after a trip of forty-six days from the Philippines, and in the afternoon the 1st Battalion of the 5th, which has served here since the departure of the 8th, left for Plattsburg. On Memorial day two companies took part in the parade in New York. A hop of welcome was given on Saturday night to the incoming battalion by the 12th Infantry and the Hospital Corps. This was largely attended by the enlisted men, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The band, which has returned in excellent condition, furnished the music.

Among visitors on the post are Mr. and Mrs. Stearns at Major Weaver's and Mr. and Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Matlack at Captain Knabenshue's. Miss Robinson has returned after a long trip to Egypt and Central Europe. The Rev. Dr. Niles preached on Sunday morning and afternoon at the chapel.

#### CAMP MCKINLEY, T.H.

Camp McKinley, Honolulu, T.H., May 14, 1906.

The post team defeated the Metropolitan Meat Company aggregation 8 to 6 Sunday morning, making the seventh straight victory. Batteries, Fenner and Ringland for post; Bushnell and Lunning for Metropolitan. This will be the last game until after target practice, on account of the difficulty of getting the team together. The city league has drawn heavily on the team for players, eight having signed with the various teams.

The two companies at the range are having considerable difficulty with the new rifle, due to the breaking of the rear nose.

Mrs. Ingram entertained at cards Saturday evening Captain Heidt being the prize winner. Mrs. Cooper entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Shuman and Lieut. and Mrs. Conry at dinner Saturday evening. Mrs. Schoeffel has been giving a series of dinner parties during the past two months, entertaining the Army and Navy people stationed at Honolulu.

Cos. I and L, under Captain Heidt, expect to leave for the target range on May 21.



It would probably be more difficult to establish an international agreement to limit the size of battleships than it would be to limit their number by a similar measure. Modern naval construction is not controlled solely by considerations of military policy or by the requirements of national defense. It is a scientific and economic evolution which has precipitated a great international rivalry, and the maritime nation which declines to join in it, whatever the immediate cost, must inevitably fall behind the others in prestige and influence. Japan, emerging victorious from a great war, is subjecting herself to an enormous burden of expenditure for naval increase as the indispensable agency of self-defense. Russia, coming out of the war defeated, humiliated, and with her navy virtually annihilated, realizes that a new navy is indispensable to the recovery of her lost prestige, and she therefore adopts a construction policy which, including current expenses of the fleet, involves an outlay of \$800,000,000 in the next ten years. England, holding fast to the two-power standard, is steadily enlarging her naval budget, which is already more than twice as much per capita of population as that of any other country. Germany is increasing her fleet more rapidly than any other power, except the United States, and our Navy budget has increased from \$14,800,000 in 1883 to \$100,000,000 in 1906, the total expenditure for the Navy during that period having exceeded \$1,000,000,000. It is not a mere coincidence that, with the single exception of Russia, those nations in which naval construction has reached the largest proportions are the ones in which industry, commerce, science and technical skill have reached their highest development. The naval policies of those nations are inseparably associated with their economic and industrial affairs. The expansion or shrinkage of their naval fleets is the measure of the progress or retrogression of their commerce. Their ship types and ship construction are the visible expression of the genius and skill of their scientists. To attempt to limit the



proportions and power of their ships by an international agreement whereby all would be placed on a dead-level of equality in tonnage would be repugnant to the whole spirit of nationality. Such an agreement would be worth no more as a safeguard against war or as a means of reducing the burden of naval armament than the paper on which it was written.

Notwithstanding the naval results of the Russo-Japanese war, it may be that the real value of the battleship as a fighting unit is yet to be demonstrated. It may be that it will be ascertained only in a great engagement between two opposing fleets of equal or nearly equal strength in ships and efficiency in personnel. The fact remains, however, that the battleship type has been adopted by every naval power in the world, and the tendency is toward increased tonnage and more powerful armament. Until that tendency has been checked by actual battle results to show that the type is not the best one or that the limit in tonnage and armament has been reached, all talk about fixing a limit by the arbitrary and artificial process of international agreement is futile.

#### PROGRAM OF SUMMER CAMPS.

The Secretary of War on June 1 approved the final plan for the mobilization of Regular troops at seven brigade camps between July 15 and Oct. 15 of the coming summer. Brig. Gen. William H. Duval will command the camp at Chickamauga Park; Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant will command the camp at Mount Gretna, Pa.; Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey will command the camp at Austin, Tex.; Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint will command the camp at Fort Riley; Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb will command the camp in the vicinity of Fort D. A. Russell; Brig. Gen. Constant Williams will command the camp at American Lake, Washington; Brig. Gen. William H. Carter will command the camp near Indianapolis, Ind.

The following is the scheme of Regular troops to be mobilized at the various camps: At Chickamauga Park, Ga.: Entire 17th Infantry from Fort McPherson; entire 12th Cavalry from Fort Oglethorpe; 3d and 4th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Myer; two companies, 2d Battalion of Engineers, from Washington Barracks; one-half of Company G, Signal Corps, from Fort Wood; one-half of Company A, Hospital Corps, from Washington Barracks.

At Fort Riley, Kans.: Entire 18th Infantry, from Fort Leavenworth; headquarters and ten companies, 28th Infantry, from Fort Snelling; entire 30th Infantry, from Forts Crook, Reno and Logan H. Roots; one squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Riley; headquarters and two squadrons, 9th Cavalry, from Forts Riley and Leavenworth; entire 11th Cavalry from Fort Des Moines; two squadrons, 13th Cavalry, from Forts Riley and Sill; 2d, 7th (horse), 20th (horse), 22d and 25th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Riley; 11th (siege), 16th (siege), and 29th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Leavenworth; 10th and 30th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Snelling; four companies, 3d Battalion of Engineers, and Company A, Signal Corps, from Fort Leavenworth; detachment of Hospital Corps assembled from posts.

At Mount Gretna, Pa.: Entire 5th Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks; entire 12th Infantry, from Forts Jay, Porter and Niagara; entire 23d Infantry, from Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario; headquarters and one squadron of 13th Cavalry, from Fort Myer; entire 15th Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen; 23d and 27th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Ethan Allen; headquarters, 2d Battalion, and two companies of Engineers, from Washington Barracks; one-half of Company G, Signal Corps, from Fort Wood; one-half of Company A, Hospital Corps, from Washington Barracks.

At Austin, Tex.: Entire 25th Infantry, from Forts Bliss, McIntosh and Brown; entire 26th Infantry, from Fort Sam Houston; 1st Cavalry, from Forts Clark and Sam Houston; headquarters and one squadron of 5th Cavalry, from Fort Huachuca; 6th and 15th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Sam Houston; one-half company of the Signal Corps, from Fort Omaha; detachment of Hospital Corps assembled from posts.

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.: Entire 11th Infantry, from Fort D. A. Russell; two companies, 28th Infantry, from Fort Lincoln; entire 29th Infantry, from Forts Douglas, Logan, Duchesne and Whipple Barracks; six troops, 5th Cavalry, from Forts Duchesne and Wingate and Whipple Barracks; headquarters and ten troops, 6th Cavalry, from Forts Meade and Keogh; headquarters and ten troops, 10th Cavalry, from Forts Robinson and Mackenzie; 12th and 19th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort D. A. Russell; one-half company, Signal Corps, from Fort Omaha; detachment of Hospital Corps assembled from posts.

At American Lake, Washington: Entire 3d Infantry, from Forts Lawton and Wright; entire 7th Infantry, from Forts Harrison, Missoula and Assiniboine; entire 14th Infantry, from Vancouver Barracks; entire 20th Infantry, from Presidio of Monterey; entire 22d Infantry, from posts in San Francisco harbor; headquarters and one squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Assiniboine; entire 14th Cavalry, from Fort Walla Walla, Presidio of San Francisco, Presidio of Monterey and Boise Barracks; 1st, 9th and 24th Batteries, Field Artillery, from Presidio of San Francisco; 17th and 18th Batteries, Field Artillery (mountain), from Vancouver Barracks; Cos. C and D, 1st Battalion of Engineers, from Fort Ma-

son; Co. H, Signal Corps, from Benicia Barracks; Co. B, Hospital Corps, from Presidio of San Francisco.

Post near Indianapolis, Ind.: Headquarters and two battalions, 4th Infantry, from Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady; Co. B, 9th Infantry, from Fort Wayne; entire 27th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan; one squadron, 2d Cavalry, from Fort Snelling; 14th and 21st Batteries, Field Artillery, from Fort Sheridan; one company, Signal Corps, from Fort Omaha; detachment of Hospital Corps assembled from posts.

Up to the present time it would appear that about thirty States and Territories, including the District of Columbia, will send troops to various joint Army and National Guard camps of instruction to be held this season. The following States, however, either because they are to have their own summer camps of instruction or for other reasons, have declined to send troops to the brigade camps of instruction planned by the War Department: Florida, New Hampshire, Minnesota, Colorado, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, South Dakota and possibly Idaho. The following States have not yet been heard from by the War Department: Delaware, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Utah, Wyoming, Kentucky, Arizona, Montana and Arkansas.

Up to the present time it has been decided to send the following militia troops to the camp at Mount Gretna, Pa., in addition to the Regular troops to be there and to militia troops which may be sent from States which have not yet replied to the circular letter of the War Department: The District of Columbia will send three regiments of Infantry and one battery of Artillery for the week beginning July 28; Vermont will send one regiment of Infantry, and West Virginia two regiments of Infantry for the second week. Connecticut will send one regiment of Infantry and Maryland two regiments of Infantry for the third week, and New York will send its second regiment of Infantry for the first week in September. With the above qualification, the following militia troops will be sent to the camp to be established at Austin, Texas: New Mexico, four companies of Infantry and one troop of Cavalry for the first week and the second and third weeks will be taken up by the entire National Guard of the State of Texas. Thus far the only militia troops designated for the camp to be established at Fort D. A. Russell are two battalions of Infantry from North Dakota which will go there the second week in August. At the American Lake camp the State of Washington will send one regiment of Infantry and one troop of Cavalry during the first two weeks in August. At the Chickamauga, Ga., camp during the first week Alabama will have one regiment of Infantry, Virginia one regiment of Infantry and South Carolina one regiment of Infantry.

During the second week Georgia will have three regiments of Infantry; during the third week Mississippi will have one battalion of Infantry, Tennessee one regiment of Infantry and South Carolina two regiments of Infantry, and during the fourth week Tennessee will have two regiments of Infantry. At the Indianapolis, Ind., camp during the first week Indiana will have three regiments of Infantry and three batteries of Artillery; during the second week Michigan will have three regiments of Infantry, one troop of Cavalry and one battery of Artillery; during the third week Illinois will have one regiment of Infantry and during the fourth week Wisconsin one regiment of Infantry. At the Fort Riley, Kans., camp Oklahoma will have one regiment of Infantry during the first week and later Kansas will send two regiments of Infantry and one battery of Artillery and Iowa one regiment of Infantry.

It seems to be probable now that Congress will abolish the enforced tax of twelve and one-half cents a month for the support of the Soldiers' Home at Washington from which the great mass of those compelled to contribute receive no benefit. A correspondent suggests that a fund, to be known as "The Retired Enlisted Men's Fund," could be established for the benefit of the enlisted men who have retired; such fund to be sustained by the payment of the twelve and one-half cents per man heretofore exacted for the support of the Soldiers' Home, it being generally understood that this institution is self-supporting and not in need of the contribution. This would give each retired enlisted man about five dollars per month to be paid him by the officers selected for the distribution of such money, as the amount, twelve and one-half cents, would be a matter of indifference to the soldier while he is serving, and of material benefit to him upon retirement. Our correspondent says: "This I consider would be of benefit to the Service, as some enlisted men do not consider the retired pay of an enlisted man adequate for his maintenance upon retirement. A great incentive would be established among the enlisted men to remain in the Service, until retirement, if this was adopted, together with placing him on the retired list after twenty-five years' service, as many of the best young men in the Service consider thirty years too long a period to serve to become eligible for retirement, as the best enlisted men in the Army who make it a profession have nothing whatever to look forward to but retirement."

The retirement of Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington on June 6 will result in the promotions of Capt. John J. Hunker, who will become an additional number when promoted on account of his advancement for Spanish War Service. This will make a vacancy in the grade of rear admiral for Capt. W. T. Burwell, so it follows that Admiral Harrington's retirement will make both Captain Hunker and Captain Burwell rear admirals. Comdrs. Greenleaf A. Merriam, John B. Milton and Aaron Ward

will be captains; Commander Ward being an additional number in grade is promoted with Commander Milton. Lieut. Comdrs. John L. Gow and George R. Clark will become commanders and Lieuts. James F. Carter and Harry E. Smith, lieutenant commanders. The retirement of Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla will cause no promotions, as he is an additional number in grade.

The remarkable sanitary work performed by the Army in the refugee camps at San Francisco has aroused such widespread interest and admiration that the additional information concerning it, which is contained in an article published in the San Francisco Examiner and republished in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will attract general attention. Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who has had charge of this work, has shown himself to be pre-eminently the right man in the right place, and to his prompt, energetic and business-like methods the people of San Francisco are indebted for their escape from epidemic and pestilence. Nothing but the effective and far-sighted sanitary measures devised by Colonel Torney and resolutely executed by his zealous and capable subordinates could have averted disease-breeding conditions in the ruined city, but thanks to the alacrity and wisdom with which the peril was met, the health of the people has been thoroughly protected, and is, generally speaking, even better than it was before the earthquake. Neither the splendid system of hygiene instituted in India by the British nor the extraordinary work of the Japanese army medical corps in Manchuria during the late war can compare with what has been and is being done by the Medical Department of the Army in San Francisco. The record of that work will form one of the noblest chapters in the history of the Army. Moreover, it shows that the Medical Corps, while maintaining an exceedingly high standard of efficiency, is capable of immediate expansion in time of need and is equal to any task to which it may be assigned, be it military or non-military in character. By their prompt, humane and effective labors for the relief of the distressed and for the protection of health, Colonel Torney and the officers and men associated with him in this tremendous task have placed the American people under an enduring obligation of gratitude.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte this week appointed Rear Admirals R. D. Evans, J. B. Coghlan, J. H. Sands, F. W. Dickens and C. H. Stockton, a board to meet at the Navy Department on June 1 for the selection for compulsory retirement of a sufficient number of junior officers to complete the retirements for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, in accordance with the provisions of the Personnel law. The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department declines to say as yet whether or not it will be necessary for this board to select any officers this year for compulsory retirement. In any event it is necessary that a board be appointed in order to comply with the requirements of the law.

During the maneuvers in the West Indies a large number of cases of typhoid fever appeared on the cruiser Pennsylvania. The situation appears to have been so serious that the Pennsylvania was sent north ahead of the remainder of the fleet. She carried on board many other sick men from other vessels of the fleet. Since the appearance of typhoid Rear Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the fleet, has made an effort to discover the source of the disease. A long list of questions was sent out to the various vessels. The solution of the problem was not discovered. It was thought for a while that the discovery that an unclean sounding rod has been used on one vessel to sound the fresh water tanks, from which the drinking water is procured, furnished a clue to the source of the typhoid, but this does not appear to have been the case.

A Shanghai correspondent of the London Post, as the result of a visit to the quarters of the two best divisions of the Chinese army, has formed a very favorable opinion of the progress of China in the direction of military reform. The weakness of the Chinese ponies interferes with the efficiency of the cavalry and artillery, but there is good prospect for excellent infantry. The infantry drill showed smartness and precision though marred by excessive mechanical formalism. The barracks are clean, airy and well equipped and the hospitals and colleges are provided with the latest appliances, and are managed by Japanese instructors. Every effort is being made by the Chinese arsenals to correct the chief defect, which is the variety of armaments.

Capt. Henry W. Carpenter, Marine Corps, has been ordered to Jamestown, Va., to organize and command the Pocahontas guard for the Jamestown Exposition.

Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as detail officer in the Bureau of Navigation, to succeed Comdr. N. R. Usher, relieved.

May 19 the German Reichstag, without debate, passed the final reading of the naval bill, providing for six armored cruisers, and also adopted the new special taxes, including the duties on legacies, railway tickets and automobiles.

The visit of the British Channel Fleet to Cronstadt is now said to be assured, Russia having formally expressed her pleasure at Great Britain's offer to send the fleet there.



## THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on May 28 reported favorably H.R. 18030, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for year ending June 30, 1907, with certain amendments. Total estimate for this bill by Treasury Department, \$1,707,664.17; amount of bill as it passed the House, \$1,663,115.17; net increase recommended by Senate Committee, \$6,312.50; total, \$1,669,427.67. The increase is made up of minor items, such as extra pay of one sergeant, Artillery, pay of one master mechanic, policing of barracks, table linen and equipment for cadet mess, maintaining children's school, maintaining and improving grounds of post cemetery. The committee amendments include the following: Insert the words "Provided, That hereafter no charge shall be made against the accounts of cadets for policing of barracks, bath houses, and supplying light and plain furniture to cadet barracks." Insert the following: "For completing the necessary improvements at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., in accordance with the general plan approved by the Secretary of War, the limit of the total expenditure for this work fixed in the Act of Congress approved June 28, 1902, is extended \$1,700,000, and the Secretary of War is authorized to proceed with the work under the conditions already prescribed for it by law: Provided, That all limitations and restrictions in the Act approved June 28, 1902, shall apply to this increased authorization."

The President has approved and signed S. 4129, an act to regulate enlistments and punishments in the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Vice-President has appointed Mr. Dick and Mr. Patterson members of the Board of Visitors, on the part of the Senate, to the Naval Academy.

The Senate has passed H.J. Res. 98, authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish brass cannon to General Howell Post No. 31, G.A.R., of Woodbury, N.J.

The following intended amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill have been submitted to the Senate: By Mr. Penrose: To appropriate \$100,000 toward the construction of a steel floating drydock. By Mr. Hansbrough: Relative to the promotion of assistant paymasters of the Navy, after three years' service, to the grade of passed assistant paymaster. By Mr. Burnham: To appropriate \$49,000 for the construction of a chapel, recreation hall, and fittings at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment H.R. 16763, waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Frank Holway Atkinson.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment H.R. 18067, to authorize the appointment of Act. Asst. Surg. Julian Taylor Miller, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6265, Mr. Warner (by request).—To establish a national military park at the battlefield of Fort Stevens, D.C.

S. 6275, Mr. Penrose, H.R. 19679, Mr. Bingham.—Providing for a half holiday on Saturday for mechanics, helpers, laborers and apprentices employed in the various navy yards and naval stations in the U.S.

S. 6313, Mr. Burkett.—For the recognition of the military services of officers and enlisted men of State and Territorial military organizations, furnished under call by the President and the Governor, who rendered actual military service under the command of officers of the U.S. and in connection with regular forces. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to issue certificates of such service upon due application and proof.

H.R. 19645, Mr. Calder.—Making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday with pay for employees in navy yard and naval stations.

H.R. 19755, Mr. Cooper.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan temporarily to the Philippines government a vessel of the U.S. Navy for use in connection with nautical schools of the Philippine Islands.

H.R. 19838, Mr. Sparkman.—To authorize the appointment of Act. Asst. Surg. G. R. Plummer, U.S.N., as an assistant surgeon in the Navy.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill, H.R. 18750, which was passed by the House last week, was reported to the Senate with amendments on May 29 by the Committee on Naval Affairs. As reported, the appropriations named have been increased as follows:

Pay of Navy, retired officer (\$104,195).....	\$ 269,637
Pay of Navy, 15 per cent. repeal (\$165,442)....	7,000
Reimburse for loss of clothing, San Francisco....	96,000
Naval station, Port Royal.....	1,300,000
Reserve powder and shell increase.....	250,000
Reserve guns, increase.....	65,000
Wireless telegraph stations, Pacific Coast.....	75,000
Portsmouth, New Hampshire, boiler shop.....	18,000
Key West, dredging and sewer system.....	64,000
Puget Sound, public works, increase.....	100,000
Pensacola, graving dock.....	106,400
Marine Corps, public works, barracks, etc.....	50,000
Models of ships.....	60,000
Portsmouth, outfit of boiler shop.....	

Total increase by Senate Committee.....\$2,461,037

Submarine boat provision passed by the House with appropriation omitted (Senate inserts amount of appropriation), \$1,000,000. Time limit for tests is made nine instead of twelve months, and the word "competitive" is stricken out.

Other important amendments are as follows:

Reinserting appropriation of \$5,000 for legal advice for Solicitor—provision was struck out in the House.

Solicitor in office of Judge Advocate General to have rank, pay and allowances of a commander.

Naval Home, Secretary may authorize employment of beneficiaries.

Providing for survey for channel into Welles Harbor, Midway Island.

Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, shall be selected from members of corps of civil engineers having not less than seven years' service.

Providing for earlier designations of midshipmen, allowing longer time before examination.

Commandant of Marine Corps to have rank, pay and allowances of major general in the Army, for present incumbent, and thereafter rank, etc., of a brigadier general.

The appropriation for pay, etc., is made applicable for hire of quarters for officers serving with troops where there are not sufficient public quarters.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to require re-

funding of enlistment bounty where men are discharged during first year as undesirable, etc.

The proviso is stricken out which made payment of mileage or actual expenses to officers traveling under orders entirely optional with the Secretary of the Navy. In explanation the committee say: "To place such power in the hands of one clerk would wipe out the present law completely and tend to confuse and demoralize the Service immeasurably. Of course, the Secretary of the Navy himself cannot personally go over these travel claims. It therefore seems advisable to leave the present law as it is."

An amendment repeals the section of the Personnel act, apply to officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, retired prior to passage of the Personnel act. Section 11 provides for advance of one grade for officers below grade of rear admiral, with Civil War service. Proviso not to apply to officers already advanced since retirement, and not to authorize back pay.

Officers of Marine Corps with Civil War service retired prior to 1904 are authorized to receive benefit of Act of April 23, 1904, so far as it provides for promotion of such officers one grade.

An amendment repeats the section of the Personnel act, that officers on shore shall receive fifteen per cent. less pay than when on sea duty.

Amendment is made to proviso relating to transportation of discharged men to place of enlistment, to read that they shall receive travel allowance of four cents per mile in lieu of transportation and subsistence.

The naval station at Port Royal is transferred to the control of the Bureau of Navigation as an adjunct to the Rhode Island station, to be used for instruction of recruits, and \$96,000 is appropriated for work necessary to carry out the proviso.

The president is authorized to appoint, with consent of Senate, two additional professors of mathematics.

## AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

We now have the full text of the majority and the minority decision of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in the case of Homer E. Grafton, convicted of homicide and sentenced to imprisonment of twelve years and one day for shooting a Filipino who approached him when he was a sentry in a way to suggest hostile intentions. Two men were shot by Grafton and, after considering the testimony as to the shooting, the court says:

"In these circumstances his (Grafton's) leaving the path in order to avoid these natives was an act of prudence, and when the first native, Florentino Castro, holding a knife in his hand, approached the sentry, it was allowable for him to anticipate an attack and to defend himself as he did. This may be conceded, even though we do not accept the defendant's statement that the native was making a rush upon him or pointing the knife at him, particulars in which he is apparently contradicted by the probabilities of the case, as well as by the native witnesses. In any case Florentino must have known that in going out of his way to approach an armed sentry on duty, whether in threat or in sport, he was taking his risk and the sentry cannot be punished for acting upon his own construction of that movement.

"It is not, however, for the killing of this native that he was tried, but for that of Felix Villanueva, who was following his comrade. The defendant's own testimony makes it plain that the interval between the shots was long enough not only to enable him to throw a new cartridge from the magazine of his rifle into the barrel and to suffer Felix to reverse his career and run back a distance of about twenty-five feet and crouch down, but also to permit the defendant to observe these things.

"In our judgment the observation by the defendant that the native instead of advancing upon him was fleeing from him, and was protecting himself in a crouching attitude against the wall, was sufficient to apprise him that there was no danger and to deprive him of any justification for the shooting. The sacredness of government property or of the life of the soldier is not greater than that of the life of a citizen, and a sentry with a loaded rifle in his hand, in the full possession of his senses, is bound to use reasonable judgment, and is accountable for human life taken by him without the justification of immediate defense of himself or of his charge. The great trust conferred upon him is the measure of his high responsibility, and he may not act without forethought in the heat of strife. This soldier, observing that Felix had fled from him and had reached a point where flight was no longer possible, should have been conscious that he was in no bodily danger and he should not have fired the second shot.

"The defendant sets up several defenses upon the law, the first being the defense of twice in jeopardy. Immediately after the shooting and before the death of Florentino Castro, the civil justice when seeking to take his dying statement was warned by the officer in command 'to keep out of it'; that he was on a military reservation, and he would have to leave the things to the officer, and if he did not he would be put off or into the guardhouse. Later on, however, before holding the court-martial, the Department Commander offered to submit the case to the Court of First Instance of the Islands. It does not appear what action the judge of that court took thereupon.

"The court-martial proceeded and was terminated by the acquittal of the accused, and that acquittal is pleaded in bar. Applying to these islands the principle of the 5th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Congress enacted on July 1, 1902, 'The Philippine Bill, which provides: 'And no person for the same offense shall twice be put in jeopardy of punishment.' (Sec. 5.)

After considering the 58th, 59th and 62d Articles of War, in their application to this case, the court continues:

"It has been said by a text writer on the authority of cases, which he cites: 'If the court in which the defendant was formerly prosecuted was legally constituted and had jurisdiction, it makes no difference what court it was. The former jeopardy will bar a subsequent prosecution by the same sovereign in any tribunal whatever. When two separate courts of the same sovereign have concurrent jurisdiction of the same offense, the one which first rightfully assumes jurisdiction, acquires control to the exclusion of the other.' (Clark's Criminal Procedure, 388.)

"The acquittal of the defendant of the charge of manslaughter pronounces him guiltless of facts necessary to constitute murder and admits the plea of double jeopardy. On the other hand, the great preponderance of text writers of judicial dicta and the reported opinions of Attorneys General of the United States concur in regarding the same criminal act in its relation to the civil law and to the military law as constituting two distinct offenses, the one being contrary to a criminal statute and the other to military regulations, and therefore a mere

breach of discipline. It is urged that this construction is required both in the interest of civil law and military discipline, neither of which necessarily interferes with the other. In this view the military sentence is not the punishment of a civil crime, but only the enforcement of military order.

"In the case of U.S. vs. Clark, 31 Fed. Repr., 710, an escaping military prisoner, who was a soldier, was shot upon a military reservation in time of peace. The military court of inquiry had acquitted the prisoner of blame. Judge Brown, presiding at the circuit, directed the discharge of the prisoner on the merits, but in reaching his conclusion, refusing to be bound by the holding of the military court, said: 'If the civil courts have jurisdiction of murder, notwithstanding the concurrent jurisdiction by court-martial of military offenses, it follows logically that the proceedings in one cannot be pleaded as a bar to proceedings in the other, and if finding of such court should conflict with the well recognized principle of civil law, I should be compelled to disregard it.'

"In Cashier's case, Federal Cases, No. 14,744, the District Judge appears to have been of the same opinion.

"In ex-parte Mason, 105 U.S. 899, the Supreme Court, considering the jurisdiction of a court-martial to try a soldier who, when on duty, had assaulted a citizen prisoner, waived this question, saying: 'Whether after trial by court-martial he can again be tried in the civil courts is a question we need not now consider.'

"Thus the question is left open by that tribunal. We favor the construction long acted upon by both military and civil courts, that conviction of a civil crime does not bar military punishment for the same act in its character as a breach of discipline, that the rule applies conversely and that trial in neither jurisdiction is a bar to proceedings in the other. The defence of double jeopardy is therefore overruled.

"The defendant sets up as additional defenses that the insular courts had no jurisdiction, for the reason that the offense was committed upon a military reservation of the United States; that having been committed by a soldier of the United States in the performance of his duty, it was not cognizable by the said courts, which cannot be regarded as 'United States courts,' and that the right of trial by jury, while denied to American citizens voluntarily in these islands, is preserved to soldiers coming here under orders. We do not consider the discussion of these points necessary for the reason that they appear to be judicially settled.

"The sentence of the lower court is hereby affirmed. Decision by Tracey, J.

"We concur: C. S. Arellano, Florentino Torres, Victoriano Mapa."

In the dissenting opinion, Willard, J., says:

"The time elapsing between the firing of the first and second shot does not appear, but it seems to me from the testimony of Grafton, quoted in the opinion, that it could not in any event have exceeded five seconds. Looking at the case now, after a lapse of nearly two years, we can see that the killing of Villanueva was not necessary, and that Grafton committed an error of judgment in firing the second shot; but the case must be determined not by the way it now presents itself to us, but as it presented itself to Grafton, upon whom an unlawful aggression was being made by the two men, acting together. In repelling that aggression he performed two acts within five seconds of each other. Relieved from the responsibility for the first act, to hold him responsible for the second is to require of him the same serenity of mind in the excitement and stress of action as in the repose of consultation and reflection. In the case of the U.S. vs. Juan Salandanan, 1 Phil. Rep. 478, this court said: 'We can not require a man who finds himself so forcibly and persistently attacked as was the accused, to retain the presence of mind necessary to pick and choose, and employ some other less violent means, more especially when we remember the natural rapidity with which the defense must necessarily be made if it is to produce the effect of repelling the aggressor.'

"See also the case of the U.S. vs. Bernardo Patala, 2 Phil. Rep. 752.

"I think that the judgment should be reversed and the defendant acquitted. We concur: E. Finley Johnson, A. C. Carson."

Four judges to three.

## DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Interpretation of A.R. 440.—This paragraph prescribes that there shall be daily one parade which will not be dispensed with except on urgent occasions. Question was raised as to what is meant by parade and what urgent occasions would justify dispensing with it. It was decided that parade means the ceremony of parade as prescribed in Drill Regulations, and the Par. 440 is to be construed in connection with Par. 202, which prescribes that military duty and labor on Sunday will be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. That the commanding officer is given discretion as to what constitutes an urgent necessity and as to whether parades should be held on Sunday.

Amendment of A.R. 1313.—This paragraph prescribes the conditions to be fulfilled in an order covering mileage for an officer. The Auditor having recommended an amendment of the wording of the certificate that "the travel is necessary for the public service" so as to conform to the wording of the law which reads "necessary in the military service," amendment of the regulation was ordered accordingly.

Issue of emergency rations for experimental use.—The Commissary General requested authority to drop 1,150 emergency rations to be issued to certain designated companies for test as to method of carrying them by attaching to the belt by means of hooks. Approved.

Allowance of rifle ball ammunition.—The order publishing the annual allowance of ammunition prescribes 360 rounds per man, while the Small Arms Firing Regulations state that the course in rifle firing is based on a presumed allowance of 400 rounds per man. The question was raised as to whether this authorizes an expenditure of 400 rounds per man, the Small Arms Firing Regulations being of later date than the order. The allowance was formerly 400 rounds, but reduced appropriations by Congress necessitated a reduced allowance for the current target year. As the Small Arms Firing Regulations do not specifically prescribe an allowance, but merely state that the course is based on a presumed allowance, they do not have the effect of changing the allowance as specifically prescribed, and it was decided accordingly.

Portable intrenching tools for engineer troops.—Question was raised as to whether engineer troops should carry the portable intrenching tools prescribed for Infantry. The order prescribes the tools for Infantry, and troops serving as such. It was decided that though engineer troops are armed with the rifle, that does not constitute them Infantry troops and they will be considered



as serving as engineer troops and are not to be equipped with the portable trenching tools prescribed for Infantry.

Details, assignments, etc., of officers of the Artillery Corps.—The Chief of Artillery requests authority to require Artillery officers to submit annually a report on a blank form, giving their preference as to station, detached duty of various kinds, etc., in order that his office might be informed as to these questions and be able to take more intelligent action when called on to make assignments and details, it being understood that the preference of individuals will be considered only when not in conflict with the best interests of the Service. Application approved.

Modification of G.O. No. 44 for troops serving in the Philippine Islands.—The commanding general, Philippines Division, requested authority to modify the order relating to field training in certain minor features, on account of the conditions in that division. Application approved.

Sending the Philippines Division team to the Army competitions.—The commanding general, Philippines Division, cabled requesting that the division team be ordered to Army competitions. Disapproved on account of the expense and prolonged absence from duty of the officers and enlisted men concerned.

#### THE NEW JAPANESE WARSHIP.

The new Japanese warship Katori, built in England, completed her trials early in May and will soon sail for Japan. Details of her trials, as given by The Engineer, show that so far as speed is concerned, the vessel more than realized the expectations of her builders, and her gun trials were equally successful. Her boilers work at a pressure of 230 pounds per square inch, which pressure is reduced to 200 pounds at the engines. The latter during the trials, and notably during the eight hours' full power run, worked, we understand, quite satisfactorily, and the absence of vibration was marked.

The steam trials commenced April 24, when the warship went down the Clyde for a preliminary run. On April 25 a series of runs at increasing powers and speeds were carried out. On the evening of the same day a start was made on a twenty-four hours' run at three-fourths full power. A course was laid right down channel in the face of a strong southwest wind, driving rain, and a rough sea; the waves continually washed over the fore-castle. In spite of these adverse circumstances, the ship behaved well, and was very steady. When half the time was over, the vessel was put about and the wind also changed, being again dead ahead for the return journey. At the end of the run it was found that the average speed had been 17.8 knots, and the coal consumption 1.6 pounds per indicated horsepower per hour. The boilers were worked entirely by the Japanese sailors.

For the full power trial, the vessel was loaded to a mean draught of twenty-seven feet, giving her the full displacement of 15,950 tons. A start was made early on the morning of April 28. Over the measured distance it was found that with the engines running at 128 revolutions per minute the mean of the mean speeds was 20.22 knots—her contract speed being twenty knots. The remainder of the eight hours' full-power trial was carried out with this engine speed.

During the gun trials which were carried out in the early part of last week, one of the ten-inch guns was fired five times in two minutes and eight two-fifths seconds. The rate of fire of the twelve-inch guns is stated to have been also very high. Three rounds were fired from each of this sized gun. Occasionally both guns in a bar-bette were fired simultaneously, and we understand that no damage whatever was done to the structure of the vessel. The ten-inch guns also fired three rounds each, in addition to the five rounds already mentioned. Two rounds were fired from each of the six-inch guns, and a test for speed of firing made. It was found that eight rounds were fired in fifty-two seconds.

#### RUSSIAN TESTS OF A LAKE BOAT.

An interesting official report on the trial of an American submarine boat has recently been made public by Russia, and has just been received in this country. Early in 1904 that nation purchased the Protector from the Lake Torpedoboot Company in this country. The official trial of the craft, which was renamed the Osetr, occurred in September, 1904, and resulted in the purchase by Russia of nine additional submarines of the Lake, even-keel type. Five of the new boats have been delivered, and all of them, including the Protector, have been paid for. The report is as follows:

"On the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September, 1904, (old style), the Commission appointed by the General Staff of the Imperial Russian Marine on Sept. 11, 1904, under Order No. 16,064, directed the trials of the torpedoboot Osetr during the run from Kronstadt to Bjorko Sound and in Bjorko Sound itself.

"The Commission, under the presidency of Comdr. M. Becklemicheff, was composed of the following members: Commander Golovnine, Lieutenant von Schulz, 4th, and Lieutenant Gadd, with the assistance of the following representatives of the Naval Technical Committee: Captain Zalesky; Head Shipbuilder's Assistant, Mr. Gavriloff, and Head Machinist's Assistant, Mr. Karpoff.

"The run of Sept. 28 from Kronstadt to and over the measured mile, and from there to the place of the principal trials in Bjorko Sound, was made quite successfully. In the above run both gasoline engines were used alone, working with benzine, except over the measured mile, when the engines worked in conjunction with the motors. The average speed of the run was, at 248 revolutions, at the rate of 6.75 knots. On the measured mile the inventor adjusted the propellers at the most advantageous pitch. The engines worked during the entire run without any trouble.

After arrival at Bjorko Sound, alongside of the school-ship Opyrechnik, a diver was sent out from the diving compartment of the Osetr to a depth of five fathoms and executed successfully the order given by the Commission, consisting of picking up and handing into the compartment an electric lamp which had been lowered from the Opyrechnik.

The following trials were made on Sept. 26: The transition from the position on the surface (normal cruising condition) to the awash, or half submerged condition (war time cruising condition), was made in eleven minutes, by filling the superstructures, by means of pumps. In this condition the deck of the superstructure is on a level with the surface of the water. After that the check valves of the ballast tanks were opened and tank No. 1 forward and tank No. 2 aft were filled with water. The time required for filling was between two

and three minutes. The boat submerged to the top of the conning tower. In this condition the sensibility of the boat in longitudinal changing of weights was as follows: Twenty puds, moved for a distance of twenty feet, produced an inclination of three and one-half. Then the boat was sent ahead, and the time required for the distance of 9.88 miles, in a completely submerged condition, at the forced speed of the motors, was nine and one-half minutes; that is, the speed was 5.6 knots. From the last mentioned position, the speed of descent was determined. Six fathoms of the anchor's cables having been released, and the central ballast tank having been filled, the boat descended in fifty-eight seconds to a depth of sixty-two feet.

On the same day a trial was made of the firing of wooden blocks (dummy torpedoes) from the forward torpedo tubes by means of air pressure, in war-time cruising (awash) condition. The trial was quite successful. No change in the trim of the boat was observed. A firing pressure of sixty pounds was used.

"A trial of the running on wheels was made. This without doubt is quite possible on a smooth bottom, and the passage of the wheels over small stones was successfully executed. The Commission considers the wheels very useful to prevent injury to the hull of the boat.

"On Sept. 27 the following runs were made on the measured distance of 0.88 miles; and the speeds made were as follows: (1) Normal cruising condition, engines only, eight and one-half knots, at 240 revolutions; (2) Normal cruising condition, engines and motors combined, 9.3 knots, at 300 revolutions; (3) War-cruising condition (conning tower awash), engines only, 7.4 knots, at 224 revolutions; (4) Submerged, motors only, at the normal discharge rate, 5.4 knots, at a pitch of two and one-half feet, 300 amperes and 115 volts. The full speed submerged was slightly over six knots. The change from the engines to the motors was made in fifteen seconds. The time consumed in passing from the war-cruising (awash) condition of the boat under engines, conning tower only above water, to the totally submerged condition, with motors, was one minute fifty-five seconds. In addition trials of trolling, or grappling for mines through the cock in the diving door, while running along the bottom, was made. The difficulty of such work on a rocky bottom was shown, and success on a rocky and irregular bottom is very doubtful.

"In view of the above results, the Commission decided as follows: The boat maneuvers easily, maintains well uniform depth, and is suitable for coast defense. The boat can be accepted by the government after the teaching of the crew."

#### GROUNDING OF THE RHODE ISLAND.

The trial of Capt. Perry Garst, U.S. Navy, on serious charges resulting from the grounding recently on York Spit of the battleship Rhode Island, which he commanded, began at noon on May 28 on board the Rhode Island. He is charged with "negligence in suffering a vessel of the Navy to be run upon a shoal," and with "neglect of duty." Immediately following the trial of Captain Garst the same court will proceed with the trial of Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Witherspoon, who was the navigator of the Rhode Island. This officer is charged with "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty," and also with "neglect of duty." It is alleged in the specifications to the charges upon which Captain Garst is being tried that he "did fail to exercise proper care and attention in piloting the Rhode Island while approaching York Spit, a shoal at the entrance of York River, Va., in that he neglected to lay a course that would surely carry his vessel clear of the shoal." It is also alleged that he failed to inform himself of the drift of the tidal currents to be expected at the time of the arrival of the vessel in the vicinity of York Spit; that he neglected to reduce the speed of the Rhode Island in order to obtain correct soundings, and that he neglected to assure himself of the correct position of his ship when approaching the shoal, "in consequence of which neglect and failure on the part of the said Capt. Perry Garst," the specifications continue, "the said ship Rhode Island was, at about 6:25 a.m., run upon the said York Spit and was stranded." It is alleged in the specifications under which Lieutenant Commander Witherspoon, the navigator, is to be tried, that he failed to study the charts, sailing directions and other sources of information concerning the navigation of the Rhode Island at the entrance to the York River previous to entering pilot water, and "was therefore unprepared to give to the Captain of the vessel necessary information and assistance concerning the navigation" of the Rhode Island at that place. It is also alleged in the specifications that he failed correctly to inform the captain of the Rhode Island as to the tidal current to be expected at York Spit and failed to assure himself of the correct course and depth of water on approaching the shoal.

The defense in the G.C.M. trying Captain Garst opened on May 31, aboard the Rhode Island off Fort Monroe. Captain Garst testified that one of the buoys at the mouth of the York River was out of place when he tried to take in the Rhode Island, and the grounding of the ship resulted.

#### A HERO OF THE KEARSARGE.

Describing the death of one of the heroes of the Kearsarge, the New York Sun says: "Koester was badly burned. Somehow he managed to get out of the turret, but no sooner was he outside than he wanted to go back in to help those who were still there. An ensign ran forward. His first words to Koester, standing there sightless and dying, with clothes and flesh burned away, were: 'Don't touch yourself.' Koester was doing his best to keep on with his work. 'I'm hurt bad,' said he, 'but I'm not saying anything.'

"Butter and lard were brought up from below and applied to his awful wounds. Koester was taken to the sick bay and laid on a cot. He became delirious and it was evident that he was going to die. The attendants, busy with other wounded, listened to him. With voice just as clear and sharp as it had been a few minutes before when the Kearsarge went bounding through Manzanillo Bay, with the big thirteen-inch gun blazing away at the target, Koester was putting his crew through target practice.

"Bully's eye—a beauty," he called as his delirious brain saw a shell hit the distant target. 'Bully's eye,' he sang out, again. 'Bully work.' One by one Koester counted many hits. He reached nineteen 'bull eyes,' and added a word of encouragement.

"Twenty shots and twenty hits. Hurrah for the Kearsarge!" and Koester threw up his arms and died."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, Mr. Lewis Nixon, the well known shipbuilder, has invented a submarine boat which he regards as superior to any other vessel of that type. It is said that when this boat is submerged the crew can hear sounds and see objects at far greater distances than is possible with other submarines, and that consequently the vessel can strike with greater accuracy. It is announced that Mr. Nixon has made application for patents, which are pending, all over the world. Mr. Nixon said that the new invention would first be offered to the U.S. Government. If this Government does not adopt the invention, foreign powers will be given options on it. Mr. Nixon also said that his invention included a device for detecting by sound or other means the approach of a torpedoboot, or any other craft, to within a mile or two. The new boat, besides torpedoes, will carry new devices for locating and destroying torpedoes, and will have a speed of over twenty-one knots. Mr. Nixon expects to have a model of the vessel finished within a few weeks.

The steamer Frederike spoke the drydock Dewey on May 22 in latitude twelve degrees north, longitude fifty-six degrees east. The drydock reported all well and having fine weather. She was steering south-south-east.

The new battleship Louisiana was placed in commission on Thursday, June 1, at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Invitations for bids for contracts for armor for the new battleships Michigan and South Carolina were sent out by the Bureau of Ordnance on June 1. The bids will be opened about July 12. The two vessels will require about 8,000 tons of armor. There will probably be, as usual, three concerns bidding for the contract—the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Carnegie Company and the Midvale Company. The progress of the Midvale works has been watched with great interest by ordnance officials. It is said now that the Midvale is almost up to its deliveries on the present contracts with the Government, and will soon be ahead of time on the deliveries. The Midvale Company underbid the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies on the last contracts which were let, but Midvale was not given the entire contract because the Department did not believe that it could keep up to contract time on a large quantity of armor.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks will advertise soon for bids for machinery for power plants at the navy yards at Charleston and at Pensacola. The changes will be made in accordance with the bureau's plan of consolidating power plants in all of the navy yards. The work at each of the yards mentioned will cost about \$150,000 and will be completed within from six to eight months after the contracts have been let.

Report was received at the Navy Department during the week of the death of Dwight Austin Reese, ordinary seaman, attached to the battleship Maine, who fell overboard while getting out of the steam cutter and was drowned. Every effort was made to rescue the man and he went down finally when the boat was only a few feet away. The accident occurred at New York on May 27.

Oscar F. Lee, chief electrician, died suddenly at Cavite, P.I., on May 24, according to a cabled report received by the Bureau of Navigation on May 29.

As it is possible that the board revising the anchorage regulations in New York harbor may recommend a change in the anchorage grounds in the North River, New York, off Riverside Drive, known as Anchorage No. 16, the Navy Department is preparing a brief to show the necessity for using this particular spot. Complaints have been made to the board against the gathering of warships, as it is alleged they obstruct traffic. Navy officers deny this, and say that if a change is made the ships will have to proceed farther up the river for anchorage, which will be inconvenient. The question will be thoroughly investigated by the board.

Capt. Richard G. Davenport is to be given command of the new battleship Georgia, which will soon have her trial trip on the Rockland course. The Georgia was to have been tested on May 23, but leaks in the condensing tubes were discovered and at the request of the Bath Iron Works, the builders, the trials were postponed for ten days.

For further tests of oil fuel it is proposed by the Navy Department to fit out the monitor Wyoming. Estimates have already been made of the cost of installing oil burners on the vessel.

The motor boat Dart, tender to the U.S.S. Sylph, won for the third time the Despatch Cup in a race over an eight mile course off Norfolk, Va., May 30, and is now the permanent possessor of the trophy. The time was twenty-six minutes. The Cucumber, commanded by Naval Constr. L. S. Adams, was a close second. The Dart was in command of Lieut. F. T. Evans, son of Rear Admiral Evans.

At the request of the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, an inspection is being made of the gunboat Yankton, tender to the battleship Maine, the flagship of Rear Admiral Evans, with a view to replacing the four 3-pounders on that vessel with an equal number of 14-pounders.

The preliminary speed trials of the new battleship Georgia will probably take place on the Rockland course on June 6.

The gunboat Eagle will probably be ordered up from the West Indies soon to the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard for a summer overhauling. For several winters the Eagle has been on surveying duty in the West Indies.

The Navy Department is working on a plan for reorganization of the Atlantic Fleet next fall. The plans have not been formulated to any great extent and it will probably be some weeks before any decision is reached as to just what will be done.

The gunboat Castine, out of commission at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, has been ordered placed in commission as quickly as possible, and the working force at Portsmouth is now busily engaged in preparing the Castine for active service. While the Navy Department has made something of a secret of the mission of the Castine, there is but little doubt that the vessel is to be sent to Santo Domingo as a part of the mosquito fleet which this Government has maintained in Dominion waters for many months.

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte on May 31 presented a silver service, on behalf of the State of Maryland, to the cruiser Maryland at Annapolis. Mr. Bonaparte went to Annapolis from Baltimore on board the despatchboat Dolphin which was sent around from Washington to Baltimore. The Maryland Cruiser Fund Commission, the body which purchased the silver service and had charge of the money involved in the matter, and the wives of the members of the commission were entertained at lun-



cheon on the Maryland on the day of the presentation, and Mr. Bonaparte entertained at dinner on the Dolphin that evening.

Seaman Jesse Robertson, U.S.N., died at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., May 24, from a fractured skull received while playing baseball on the St. Helena naval training reservation. He was struck on the head by a pitched ball. The body was sent to his home in Atchison, Kans.

The U.S.S. Charleston is being specially fitted up for Secretary of State Elihu Root's visit to South America. Sixty-four feet forward from the stern on the gun deck and the entire width of the ship will be given over to Secretary Root and his family. Comdr. Cameron McRae Winslow will give up his spacious quarters and take humbler ones. The admiral's cabin has been converted into a stateroom for Miss Root. Mrs. Root has the cabin, bedroom and bathroom of the admiral's suite. The suite formerly occupied by Commander Winslow and now given over to Secretary Root is almost identical in size and furnishings, but is larger. A temporary steel bulkhead separates the two quarters, but it is being removed. This will make room for a grand dining room twenty-two feet in width and fifty feet long athwart the ship, which will be used by the Secretary of State in entertaining the South American representatives. It is probable that Secretary Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root, with secretary and maid, will sail from New York for San Juan, P.R., the first stop, on July 7. The party will visit Buenos Ayres, and Valparaiso during the trip.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Charles J. Bonaparte.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### FIRST SQUADRON.

###### First Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. In the North River, New York city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. In the North River, New York city.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. In the North River, New York city.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. In the North River, New York city.

###### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Divisional Commander.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John A. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Edward D. Taussig. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Benjamin F. Tilley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

The vessels of this flotilla are assigned to the 1st Squadron, U.S. Atlantic Fleet. Send mail for flotilla in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Charles W. Forman. In the North River, New York city.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. In the North River, New York city.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. In the North River, New York city.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign John V. Babcock. In the North River, New York city.

WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. In the North River, New York city.

#### SECOND SQUADRON.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson.) Capt. Conway H. Arnold. In the North River, New York city.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, New York.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Arrived May 25 at Annapolis, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. At the navy yard, New York.

#### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

MINNEAPOLIS, P.C., 11 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Bradford.) Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived May 26 at Newport News, Va. Address there.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

##### Sixth Division.

Send mail for ships of this division in care of the Postmaster, New York city.

NEWPORT (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Braunreuther. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Arrived May 28 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived May 29 at Newport News, Va. Address there.

NASHVILLE, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At Santo Domingo City.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Macoris, Santo Domingo.

SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. Arrived May 30 at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

##### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.

Send mail for boats of this flotilla to Annapolis, Md.

PORTER, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At Annapolis, Md.

BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At Annapolis, Md.

DUPONT, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

NICHOLSON, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At Annapolis, Md.

RODGERS, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At Annapolis, Md.

STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb, ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABAREND (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener. Sailed May 28 from Hampton Roads for Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived May 30 at Hampton Roads, Va.

LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Whorley, master. At the naval station, Culebra.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. I. F. Shirliff, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

UNCAS (tender). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York.

#### PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron, except Marblehead, is in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Goodrich.) Comdr. Charles J. Badger. At Portland, Ore.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At San Francisco. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, U.P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. Arrived at Panama May 28. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Ordered placed in reserve, place will be taken by the Preble.

PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Arrived May 31 at Portland, Oregon.

#### Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Train, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander of Philippine Squadron.

Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage at domestic rates.

#### Battleship Squadron.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Train.) Capt. Leavitt C. Logan. At Yokohama, Japan.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Frederick W. Coffin. At Cavite, P.I.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Franklin J. Drake. At Yokohama, Japan.

#### Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Ensign Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.

CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Chefoo, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Kiukiang, China.

QUIROS, Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Kiukiang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Frank L. Pinney. At Shanghai, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Canton, China.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.

BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At Hong Kong, China.

BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At Hong Kong, China.

CHATEAUGUAY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Capt. Nathan Sargent. At Auckland, New Zealand.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At Shanghai, China.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Alex Sharp. At Yokohama, Japan.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Yokohama, Japan.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Yokohama, Japan.

#### Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander.

RAINBOW, Comdr. James C. Gilmore. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

ARAYAT, Ensign Aubrey K. Shoup. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Henry D. Cooke, jr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Shanghai, China.

IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Shanghai, China.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Rogers H. Galt. Arrived May 30 at Annapolis, Md. Address there.

ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island. Address there.

BIUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. Arrived May 28 at Colon. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there. Placed in commission June 2.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived May 31 at Annapolis, Md. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

EAGLE, C.G. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Engaged in surveying duty on the coast of Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGRE, Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

GLACIER, Comdr. Harry H. Hosley. Sailed May 3 from Suez for Cavite, P.I. Is assisting in towing the drydock Dewey to the Philippines. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD, C., 13 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

IRQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii.

LAWTON (tran port). Comdr. John F. Parker. Arrived May 26 at San Francisco, Cal. Send mail to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

LEBANON (collier and wreck destroyer). George McDonald, master. At Lambert Point, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. Ordered to command. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered in commission.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug). Btsn. Roland P. Teel. At naval station, Key West. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

NEWARK, P.C., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Capt. George P. Colvocoresses ordered to command.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NINA. Arrived May 27 at Newport, R.I. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. F. Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

PEORIA, Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Btsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC (tug). Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Sailed May 28 from Ponta Delgada for Bermuda. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Btsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Perry Garst. Arrived May 27 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.

SEVERN (sailing ship). Lieut. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales to command. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Ordered in commission June 4 for summer cruise of midshipmen.

SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Frank T. Evans. Arrived May 28 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer ordered to command.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James T. Smith. Sailed May 28 from Ponta Delgada for Bermuda. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. George A. Bicknell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Placed in reserve May 24.

TRITON (tug). Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Alfred H. Hewson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

YANKEE, C.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FOX, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine). Act. Gun. Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MANLY. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

McKEE. At torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign J. F. Daniels. At navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

PORPOISE (submarine). Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

PREBLE, Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will take the place of the Perry in the Pacific Squadron.

SHARK (submarine). Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

STRINGHAM, Lieut. Albert H. McCarthy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT, Lieut. Roland I. Curtin. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to No. 16 North Delaware avenue.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustav C. Hannus, retired. The St. Mary's is now on her summer cruise. She will visit New London, Cadiz, Gibraltar and Madeira. Send mail in care of the Board of Education, Park avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York city.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Norfolk Navy Yard. Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, DeLong, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Gwin, Wilkes, Somers, Tingey, Bailey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien; destroyer Whipple and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

#### FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. LeR. M. Garrett. Sailed from Sausalito, Cal., May 3, on a scientific expedition to Japan, via the Aleutian Islands. Commander Anders, Petropaulski and the Kurile Islands. Mail address is Yokohama, Japan, using foreign postage.

FISH HAWK, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At Gloucester City, N.J.

#### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Alice, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Norfolk, Va.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohaw, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narketa, New York; Nezahcot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoset, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Port Royal, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotoyomo, Mare Island, Cal.; Traffic, New York; Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and store ship). Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles O. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Capt. William H. Emory. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C., 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval reservation, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.



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PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
 PHILADELPHIA, P.C., 12 guns (receivingship). Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
 REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.  
 RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
 SOUTHERY (prison ship). Comdr. Edward E. Wright. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
 SUPPLY (station ship). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
 WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

**VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.**

Aileen, New York city; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, Ohio; Granite State, New York city; Hawk, Cleveland, Ohio; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Keystone State, Philadelphia, Pa.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Oriole, Baltimore, Md.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

**LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

Ajax, Norfolk; Albany, Puget Sound; Arethusa, League Island; Alert, Annapolis, Bennington, Buffalo, Mare Island; Calamianes, Cavite; Castine, Portsmouth, N.H.; Constitution, Boston; Craven and Culgoa, New York; Detroit, Boston; Dixie, League Island; Erie, at Cavite; General Alava, Cavite; Gloucester, Pensacola; Goldsborough, Puget Sound; Helena, Cavite; Hull, League Island; Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.; Isla de Luzon, Pensacola; Katahdin, League Island; Leyte, Cavite; Machias, Pensacola; Manila, Mare Island; Mariveles, Cavite; Massachusetts, New York; Miantonomoh, League Island; Mindoro, Cavite; Monterey, Cavite; Montgomery, League Island; Nanshan, Cavite; New Orleans, Mare Island; New York, Boston; Nipise, Puget Sound; Olympia, Norfolk; Oregon, Puget Sound; Panay, Cavite; Panther, League Island; Petrel, Mare Island; Plunger, New York; Pompey, Cavite; Prairie, Boston; Ranger, Cavite; Relief, Mare Island; Samar, Cavite; San Francisco, Norfolk; Solace, Mare Island; Standish, New York; Sterling, League Island; Terror, League Island; Topeka, Portsmouth, N.H.; Vicksburg, Mare Island; Vixen, Pensacola, Fla.; Wheeling, Puget Sound; Wilmington, Cavite; Wyoming, Mare Island; Yorktown, Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M, monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C, cruiser; G, gunboat, and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

**NAVY NOMINATIONS.**

Nominations sent to the Senate May 26, 1906.  
 Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign John J. Hyland to be a lieutenant (J.G.) from July 1, 1905, after having completed three years' service in that grade.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) John J. Hyland to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1905, vice Long, promoted.  
 Asst. Paymr. Ben D. McGee to be a passed assistant paymaster from March 6, 1906, vice Deering, resigned.  
 Btsn. James Laven to be a chief boatswain from May 16, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.  
 Gun. Thomas S. Aveson to be a chief gunner from June 29, 1905, upon the completion of six years' service.

**Promotions in the Navy.**

Comdr. James H. Bull to be a captain from May 26, 1906, vice Sperry, promoted.  
 Lieut. Comdr. Frederick C. Bieg to be a commander from May 26, 1906, vice Bull, promoted.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 28, 1906.

**Promotions in the Navy.**

P.A. Paymr. Donald W. Nesbit to be a paymaster from March 18, 1906, vice Ash, deceased.  
 P.A. Paymr. John S. Higgins to be a paymaster from May 4, 1906, vice Ammen, retired.

**NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.**

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1906.

**Promotions in the Navy.**

Comdr. Nathan Sargent to be a captain from May 13, 1906.  
 Pay Insp. Leeds C. Kerr to be a pay director from May 11, 1906.  
 Capt. Charles S. Sperry to be a rear admiral from May 26, 1906.  
 Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie to be a rear admiral from May 13, 1906.  
 Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Bartlett to be a commander from May 13, 1906.  
 Lieut. Adelbert Althouse to be a lieutenant commander from May 13, 1906.  
 Lieut. Richard H. Leigh to be a lieutenant commander from May 13, 1906.  
 Lieut. Henry C. Kuenzli to be a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1906.  
 Boatswain Rudolph C. Mehrtens to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 25, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.  
 Ensign Charles T. Wade to be a lieutenant, J.G., from July 1, 1905.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) Charles T. Wade to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1905.

**Promotions in the Navy.**

Ensign George B. Landenberger to be a lieutenant, J.G., from April 15, 1906.  
 Lieut. (J.G.) George B. Landenberger to be a lieutenant from April 15, 1906.  
 Paymr. Samuel McGowan to be a pay inspector from May 11, 1906.  
 Boatswain Paul Hennig to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 25, 1906, upon the completion of six years' service.  
 Appointment in the Navy.  
 André E. Lee, of California, to be an assistant surgeon from May 9, 1906.

**S.O. 10, APRIL 21, 1906, NAVY DEPT.**

This order relates to the brigade commander of marines in the Philippines, from which we make the following extracts: The brigade commander of marines in the Philippines will be subject to the orders and perform his duties under the immediate direction of the Philippine Squadron commander, and, together with all other naval forces on the Asiatic Station, will be under the command of the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. He will not be under the orders of any other naval officer, except those officers who may temporarily succeed to the command of the Philippine Squadron and the Asiatic Fleet. The brigade commander's staff shall consist of one or more officers from each of the three staff departments of the Marine Corps, who will perform, under his immediate command and direction, duties similar to those performed by the heads of the respective staff departments at the headquarters of the Marine Corps. The titles of the brigade staff shall be as follows:

Brigade adjutant and inspector, brigade quartermaster, brigade paymaster.

In the event of the death or disability of the brigade commander, or his absence from the limits of his command the senior line officer of the Marine Corps present and on duty, will exercise command of the brigade.

The brigade commander has supervision over all essentially military matters within his command not reserved to other authority. In questions affecting officers or enlisted men of the brigade serving at a navy yard or other station, the commandant of the station may request, through official channels, that the matter under consideration be referred to the brigade commander for his opinion and recommendation; if the commandant shall decide the same without requesting such reference, he shall specifically report his reasons for so doing.

The brigade commander is authorized to admonish, through official channels, any officer of the brigade, wherever serving. If further disciplinary action is needed, in his judgment, in the case of the C.O. of a marine detachment of the brigade serving at a navy yard or other station, the brigade commander will bring, through official channels, the facts of the case to the attention of the commandant of such navy yard or other station, and recommend to such commandant the action which the brigade commander considers appropriate.

**NAVY GAZETTE.**

MAY 25.—Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton detached president of Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C.; to duty as president of Naval Examining and Retiring Boards, Washington, D.C., May 26, 1906.

Comdr. J. H. Bull detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty in attendance at Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1906.

Comdr. W. Winder to duty in attendance at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., June 1, 1906.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln orders May 24, 1906, duty Nevada, revoked.

Lieut. G. S. Lincoln detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Newark.

Lieut. T. D. Parker orders May 24, 1906, modified. Detached Arkansas; to command Stewart.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer orders May 24, 1906, duty Newark, revoked.

Lieut. C. M. Tozer detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Nevada.

Lieut. R. C. Bulmer detached command Stewart; to command Sylph.

Lieut. F. T. Evans detached command Sylph; to Louisiana.

Paymr. Clk. J. R. Yates appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy, for duty in connection with the settlement of the accounts of the officer in charge of disbursements on account of vouchers, at Navy Pay Office, Washington, D.C., from June 1, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. J. M. Holmes appointed a paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy from May 25, 1906, for duty on Dixie.

MAY 26.—Comdr. T. D. Griffin additional duty at Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Ensign F. D. Burns detached Iowa; to Dixie as senior engineer officer.

Midshipman H. G. Bowen detached Maryland; to Dixie.

Midshipman A. B. Cook detached Pennsylvania; to Dixie.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden detached Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y.; to duty Department of Government and Sanitation, Ancon, Panama.

Chief Btsn. T. Sullivan detached command Nina; report commandant, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for medical survey.

Chief Btsn. J. McCarthy detached Wabash; to Dixie, June 1, 1906.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman detached duty connection Louisiana, works Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Newport News, Va.; etc.; continue treatment naval hospital, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. J. M. Ober detached Franklin; to Dixie, June 1, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. H. E. Brown appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, for duty on Amphitrite, from May 26, 1906.

MAY 27.—SUNDAY.

MAY 28.—Lieut. J. A. Schofield detached duty connection torpedoboats in reserve, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; etc.; to Virginia.

Lieut. R. D. Hasbrouck to duty naval training station, Newport, R.I., June 10, 1906, and additional duty on board Constellation.

Lieut. C. S. Bookwalter detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; etc.; to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., duty connection Georgia.

Ensign G. J. Rowcliff to Mayflower, June 20, 1906.

Midshipman R. B. Strassburger detached Virginia; to duty Hancock, connection with crew for Connecticut when commissioned.

Chief Gun. J. H. Lohman when discharged treatment Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Dixie.

Gun. G. F. Ballard detached Kearsarge, to home, and granted one month's leave.

Gun. E. Alberts detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; etc.; to Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.; duty connection electrical department of Louisiana.

MAY 29.—Rear Admiral C. S. Sperry commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from May 26, 1906.

Rear Admiral M. R. S. Mackenzie commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from May 13, 1906.

Capt. N. Sargent commissioned a captain in the Navy from May 13, 1906.

Capt. H. Minett, retired, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; etc.; to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. A. R. Couden detached general inspector Louisiana; to command Louisiana.

Comdr. F. W. Bartlett commissioned a commander in the Navy from May 13, 1906.

Comdr. W. R. M. Field, retired, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; etc.; to duty charge Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Leigh commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from April 13, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Althouse commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from May 13, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Kuenzli commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Jan. 1, 1906.

Lieut. C. T. Wade commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1905.

Lieut. R. K. Crank detached assistant to inspector of machinery of Louisiana; to duty senior engineer officer of Louisiana.

Lieut. R. L. Berry detached Mayflower, June 20, 1906; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, detached duty charge Navy Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1906; continue other duties.

Med. Dir. M. H. Simons detached duty command Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; etc.; to duty command Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Med. Dir. R. C. Persons detached duty command Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; etc.; to duty command Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., June 15, 1906.

Surg. C. P. Kindleberger detached Independence, etc.; to duty Asiatic Station.

Surg. A. Farenholt to duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. A. E. Lee appointed an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 9, 1906.

Pay Dir. L. C. Kerr commissioned a pay director in the Navy from May 11, 1906.

Chief Btsn. R. C. Mehrtens commissioned a chief boatswain in the Navy from Jan. 25, 1906.

Chief Btsn. S. McCarthy detached Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.; etc.; to command Nina.

Btsn. A. Stuart detached duty connection Louisiana; to duty on Louisiana.

Chief Gun. C. Hierdahl detached duty connection Louisiana; to duty as ordnance officer of Louisiana.

Gun. E. Alberts detached duty connection Louisiana; to duty electrical gunner of Louisiana.

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Carp. T. O. Covell detached duty connection Louisiana; to duty on Louisiana.

War. Mach. O. A. Currie detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., June 10, 1906, etc.; to duty Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba, and additional duty on Amphitrite.

War. Mach. J. Wilson detached duty Boston; to home and granted leave one month.

War. Mach. L. Grossenbaker detached duty connection machinery Louisiana; to duty on Louisiana.

War. Mach. C. S. Joyce detached duty connection machinery Louisiana; to duty on Louisiana.

War. Mach. J. Merget resignation as warrant machinist in the Navy accepted to take effect from June 10, 1906.

Paymr. Clk. J. Wilson appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy from May 29, 1906, for duty Adams.

Cable from Asiatic Fleet, Yokohama, Japan, May 30, 1906.

Ensign H. D. Cooke, jr., Pampanga; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

War. Mach. J. McPhee, Wisconsin; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

War. Mach. E. G. Higgins, Galveston; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, for treatment.

Pay Clk. J. L. Schruman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on Monadnock.

MAY 30.—MEMORIAL DAY.

MAY 31.—Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington retired in accordance with Sec. 1444, R.S., from June 6. He will continue duties as commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, after retirement until July 7, and will then be detached from duty as commandant, and report at Navy Department for special duty in connection with Jamestown Exposition.

Lieut. Comdr. L. A. Kaiser detached duty Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, to works of New York Shipbuilding Co., duty connection fitting out of Washington, and to duty on board as senior engineer officer when commissioned.

Lieut. W. K. Wortman detached Indiana; to Wolverine.

Lieut. S. P. Pullinwider detached navy yard, Washington; to navy yard, New York, for duty in connection with fitting out of Connecticut, and for duty on board as ordnance officer when commissioned.

Ensign K. B. Crittenden to treatment Naval Hospital, New York, June 4.

Paymr. Clk. A. F. Delaney appointed paymaster's clerk from May 29, duty connection fitting out of St. Louis and duty on board when commissioned.

A.A. Surg. H. L. Dollard appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 26.

**MARINE CORPS ORDERS.**

MAY 25.—Capt. Fred M. Eslick granted leave for two months from and including May 25.

MAY 26.—Capt. James C. Breckinridge granted leave for ten days and four days' travel allowance from and including May 29, with permission to leave the United States.

**REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**

MAY 24.—Capt. B. L. Reed to assume temporary charge of the office of Supervisor of Anchorage, New York, during the leave of Capt. F. H. Newcomb.

MAY 25.—Capt. D. P. Foley to proceed to Washington on official business.

Second Lieut. L. C. Covell detached from the Grant and ordered to the Perry for temporary duty.

MAY 28.—Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister to proceed to Wilmington, Del., on official business connected with the steam machinery of No. 14, R.C.S.

MAY 29.—Cadet William Chapman resignation accepted to take effect upon receipt of order.

The U.S. Revenue Cutter bark Chase, the training ship of the School of Instruction of the Revenue Cutter Service, is lying at anchor in Curtis Bay, Baltimore harbor, with the classes of cadets aboard ready to sail on her annual cruise of instruction on the North Atlantic coast.

On the cruise the Chase will spend several days on Chesapeake Bay, and will visit Norfolk and Old Point and other points. The itinerary of the cruise calls for visits, after passing the capes of the Chesapeake, at all the more important ports on the North Atlantic, and the vessel will be on the trip for over three months. The following cadets comprise the classes that will make the cruise:

First class: Edward D. Jones, Stanley V. Parker, Russell B. Waeche, Philip F. Roach, Thomas A. Shanley, Joseph T. Drake, Wales A. Benham, R. L. Jack, L. T. Chalker. Second class: J. J. Hutson, J. F. McGourty, F. A. Nichols, Gregory Bennett, F. N. Gault, C. H. Jones, C. F. Seiter. Third class: John P. Gray, William F. Towle, L. L. Bennett, James Pine, P. H. Harrison, J. H. Cornell, D. B. Combes, and M. J. Ryan.

**VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.**

ALGONQUIN—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. At Port Townsend, Wash.

BANCROFT—At Arundel Cove, Md.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. H. D. Smith. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DENTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Arundel Cove, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. F. H. Newcomb in charge. At New York.

McCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, jr. At New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. H. Roberts. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. At New York.

MORRILL—Capt. T. D. Walker. At Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Duwoody. Astoria, Oregon.

RUSH—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. John Donnell. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. J. F. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. D. J. Alnoworth. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. J. M. Moore. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. H. B. West. At Portland, Me.



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### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1906.

The fleet of vessels which will carry the brigade of midshipmen on the summer cruise will be the largest ever used for the purpose, consisting practically of the cruiser division of the Atlantic Fleet, with monitors and other vessels. The ships which will be so employed are the cruisers Denver, Cleveland, Des Moines, Newark and Severn, and the monitors Arkansas, Newark and Florida. The departure from Annapolis will be on June 16. The vessels will separate and stop at different points along the coast north of the Chesapeake, rendezvous at New London on Aug. 20, and will arrive at Annapolis on Aug. 31. The midshipmen will then be given one month's leave. The first, second and third classes will go on the cruise and the new fourth class will remain at the Naval Academy. Capt. George P. Colvocoresses, commandant of midshipmen, will, during the summer cruise, be in command of the Newark.

The U.S. cruiser Maryland, commanded by Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, arrived off the Naval Academy at one o'clock Friday afternoon, here for the presentation of the silver service on behalf of the State of Maryland. The battleship Florida, Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett, and the monitor Nevada, Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, arrived in the roads Friday morning.

Charles A. Gildersleeve, of New Mexico, has been admitted as a midshipman. Gildersleeve is one of the youths appointed under the Act of Congress authorizing the designation of seamen apprentices as candidates for the Naval Academy. Midshipman William F. Amsden, of the second class, met with a severe accident in the machine shop Wednesday afternoon, by which he lost parts of three fingers on the right hand. His fingers caught between the cogs of a blower. The injured midshipman is one of the best rifle shots in the Academy, and also an excellent gymnast.

Saturday night's hop, given by the midshipmen, in honor of the West Pointers, was largely attended despite the 200 midshipmen who are said to be restricted. The Army cadets in their full dress uniforms of gray made a natty appearance and thirty-three of them were present. Mrs. Howard, wife of Comdr. T. B. Howard, received. A good number of out-of-town girls were present, and the hop was one of the most pleasant of the season. In the afternoon, after the baseball game between the Army and Navy teams, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sands gave a reception at the Superintendent's house, in honor of the visitors and their friends.

### THE ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME.

At Annapolis on Saturday, May 26, the nine of the U.S. Military Academy defeated the Naval Academy nine by a score of 8 to 5. The teams were:

Cadets: Rockwell, L.F.; Pritchett, s.s.; Groninger, 3b.; Beavers, p.; Wagner, 2b.; Johnson, r.f.; Meyer, 1b.; Mountford, c.; Bonesteel, c.f.

Midshipmen: Gill, s.s.; Symington, 1b.; Goldthwaite, l.f.; Theobald, r.f.; Thibault, c.f.; Needham, p.; Hambach, c.; Lombard, 3b.; Bacon, 2b. Van Auker batted for Lombard in the ninth inning.

Score: Army, 8; Navy 5. Two-base hits, Johnson and Gill; hit by pitched ball, Needham; struck out by Needham, 5; by Beavers, 9; passed ball, Mountford; base on balls, off Needham, 2; off Beavers, 4; stolen bases, Johnson, Meyer, and Bacon; double plays, Theobald to Symington; Thibault to Bacon; Groninger to Meyer, and Rockwell to Groninger; umpire, Mr. Evans, of the American League; time, 1 hr. 45 mins.; attendance, 4,500.

First inning: Army—Rockwell was thrown out at first by Gill and Pritchett hit to Symington, but Needham failed to cover first. Groninger struck out, but Hambach dropped the ball and threw him out at first. Pritchett taking second. Beavers singled, scoring Pritchett and taking second on the throw, and Wagner flied to Theobald—one run. Navy—Gill singled past third, but Symington forced him at second with a bunt to Beavers. Symington was caught attempting a steal, and Goldthwaite struck out—no runs.

Second inning: Army—Johnson was out, second to first, and Wagner singled, but Mountford flied to Theobald, and Wagner was caught at first—no runs. Navy—Theobald dropped one where nobody could reach it, and Thibault sacrificed him to second. Needham got a base, and Hambach struck out, but Lombard fouled to Mountford—no runs.

Third inning: Army—Bonesteel was thrown out by Gill, and Rockwell was safe on first on Symington's error of Gill's fine stop. Pritchett flied to Goldthwaite, and before Groninger had batted, Rockwell was thrown out trying for second—no runs. Navy—Bacon was safe on Wagner's error and Gill sacrificed him a base. Symington struck out, but Goldthwaite was safe on Groninger's error, and Theobald singled, scoring Bacon, but Needham forced Theobald at second—one run.

Fourth inning: Army—Groninger drew a base and Beavers singled, Groninger taking third. Beavers started to steal and nobody covered the bag when Hambach threw. Groninger scored and Bacon threw badly to home, allowing Beavers in. Johnson got a base on balls, but Meyer and Mountford sent up flies—two runs. Navy—Hambach flied to center and Lombard drew a base. Bacon singled, but Gill struck out and Symington was thrown out at first by Pritchett—no runs.

Fifth inning: Army—Bonesteel flied to Bacon and Rockwell singled, taking third on Goldthwaite's error. Pritchett worked a squeeze play to perfection, Rockwell scoring, but getting thrown out at first himself. Groninger struck out—one run. Navy—Goldthwaite struck out and Theobald was sent to first on balls. Thibault drove a hot one to Beavers, but was thrown out and Needham fanned—no runs.

Sixth inning: Army—Beavers struck out, Wagner flied to Bacon, and Johnson struck out—no runs. Navy—Hambach and Lombard struck out, Bacon was given a base, and Gill flied to center—no runs.

Seventh inning: Army—Meyer was safe on Lombard's bad throw and Mountford on Needham's error. Bonesteel advanced them both a base with a sacrifice, but Rockwell flied to Thibault and Bonesteel was caught off second—no runs. Navy—Symington drew a base, but Goldthwaite flied to Groninger, and Symington was doubled. Theobald was sent to first on balls and Needham struck out—no runs.

Eighth inning: Army—Pritchett hit past third and Groninger sacrificed. Beavers was thrown out by Bacon and Wagner struck out—no runs. Navy—Needham was hit by Beavers and Hambach sacrificed, and Lombard and Bacon followed with fielder's choices on the latter, of which Needham was thrown out at the plate, leaving the bases full. Gill singled and

Lombard scored, but Symington lined one to Beavers—one run.

Ninth inning: Army—Johnson got a clean two-bagger to right and Meyer was safe on Bacon's error, Johnson going to third and Meyer going down on the next pitch. Mountford singled, filling the bases, but Bonesteel fouled to Lombard. Rockwell then singled, but the ball went past Goldthwaite, and all four scored. Pritchett was thrown out by Bacon. Groninger singled and Beavers struck out—four runs. Navy—Goldthwaite opened the inning with a single and was followed by Theobald in the same way, Goldy, however, being thrown out at third. A passed ball by Mountford was blocked, and Theobald came all the way around to home. Thibault drew a base. Needham singled and Hambach was safe on Groninger's error, filling the bases. Van Auker was sent to bat, and hit to Meyer, who threw Thibault out at the plate. Bacon singled out at the plate and Needham scored. Gill brought Hambach across the plate with a safe one, after knocking a long fly that fell just out of fair territory in left field. Symington ended the inning and game by flying to Rockwell.

### FIELD ATHLETICS.

The midshipmen at Annapolis have met with remarkable success in field and track athletics during the past two seasons. Mr. T. P. Finneran, of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, of New York, having had charge of that branch those two years. In 1905 every record except the 100 and 220-yard dashes was broken, and this season every record except in the hurdle events was again bettered.

Last season, Lafayette, Haverford and Pennsylvania State were all met in dual contests and all defeated. This season Pennsylvania State and Johns Hopkins were both decisively defeated. So excellent has been the work in this branch that the Academy authorities believe that higher honors can be sought, and next season an effort is to be made to meet either Princeton or Columbia in the final meet of the season. The records made at the Academy since the team has been under Mr. Finneran's charge, the old record and the Inter-Collegiate records are given below:

Event, 100-yard dash; present holder, L. C. Carey, 9 4-5 secs.; old record, 10 secs. Inter-Collegiate record, 9 4-5 secs. 220-yard dash, L. C. Carey, 22 secs.; 22 1-5 secs.; 21 1-5 secs.

440-yard dash, W. R. Purnell, 50 4-5 secs.; 53 1-5 secs.; 49 1-5 secs.

Half-mile run, J. W. Rankin, 2 mins. 4 secs.; 2 mins. 6 3-5 secs.; 1 min. 56 secs.

120-yard hurdle, W. B. Decker, 16 secs.; 16 2-5 secs.; 15 2-5 secs.

220-yard hurdle, W. B. Decker, 27 3-5 secs.; 28 secs.; 23 3-5 secs.

Broad jump, R. A. Burg, 21 ft. 1 3-4 ins.; 20 ft. 9 ins.; 24 ft. 4 1-2 ins.

High jump, P. G. Lauman, 5 ft. 11 ins.; 5 ft. 7 3-4 ins.; 6 ft. 3 ins.

Pole vault, R. A. Burford, 10 ft. 3 ins.; 10 ft. 7 3-4 ins.; 11 ft. 10 1-2 ins.

Shot put, R. E. McConnell, 28 ft.; 36 ft. 4 1-2 ins.; 46 ft.

Hammer throw, P. W. Northercroft, 113 ft. 7 ins.; 99 ft. 10 ins.; 164 ft. 10 ins.

### PROGRAM OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK, NAVAL ACADEMY.

Monday, June 11: 10:30 a.m., official reception to Board of Visitors; 3:00 p.m., seamanship drill on U.S.S. Severn (1st Battalion); boats and steam tactics (2d Battalion); 5:00 p.m., reception to Board of Visitors at Superintendent's residence; 6:15 p.m., dress parade. Presentation of colors for "General Excellence" for Academic year.

Tuesday, June 12: 9:30 a.m., brigade of Infantry; 4:00 p.m., fencing, sword exercises, and setting up drill in the armory; 6:15 a.m., dress parade; presentation of medal won in athletic contests.

Wednesday, June 13: 9:30 a.m., sham battle by the brigade; 4:00 p.m., gymnastics in the gymnasium; 6:15 p.m., dress parade.

Thursday, June 14: 9:30 a.m., battalion of Artillery (2d Battalion); 3:00 a.m., practical engineering exercises in steam building; 6:15 a.m., dress parade.

Friday, June 15: 9:30 a.m., seamanship (2d Battalion); signals and rigging loft (1st Battalion); 11:00 a.m., addresses to midshipmen in new armory; 8:30 p.m., midnight, hop in new armory.

Saturday, June 16: 9:00 a.m., embark for summer cruise.

### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 25, 1906.

On Thursday evening last, May 17, a party of young people from the yard enjoyed a delightful evening at Glen Cove, several miles distant. An Independence launch, borrowed for the occasion, took the young people down to the cove where supper was served and an informal dance enjoyed. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Holden A. Evans and Mrs. Frank O. Branch, and included Miss Marion Brooks, Miss Ruth Brooks, Mrs. Farnsworth, of San Francisco; Miss Charlotte Gearing, Asst. Surg. Francis M. Shook, Dr. Schiller, P.A. Paymr. James F. Kutz, Midshipman Ernest A. Swanson, Lieut. William E. Smith, of the Marine Corps; Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau, Asst. Paymr. William J. Hine, and Ensign Frank O. Branch. On the same evening Lieut. Col. Lincoln Karmay, the Marine officers from the yard, and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans were the guests of honor at a dinner given at Burlingame by Mr. Harry Stetson, the well known San Franciscan, in recognition of the splendid work done by the officers while on duty in that city at the time of the conflagration. Lieut. John F. Marshall, jr., of the destroyer Paul Jones, and Mrs. Marshall, with the latter's sister, Miss Grandy, have returned from a pleasant ten days' visit to the Yosemite.

With four of the ships of the Pacific Squadron here, Mare Island is about the liveliest place in the vicinity of San Francisco, and girls of that city who have friends among the naval contingent here consider themselves lucky. The young ladies of this station have entertained considerably of late, and on Friday evening, the 18th, they gave a dance for the officers of the ships here, to which a few San Francisco and Oakland girls were asked. The dance was the first here since the San Francisco disaster. The apartment house was borrowed for the evening from its bachelor occupants. With its wide hall and spacious rooms it forms an ideal place for a dance, and the young hostesses had had it lavishly decorated with flags, greens and hundreds of white marguerites. The affair was chaperoned by Mrs. Frank Anderson and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, and those present included Mrs. A. A. McAlister, Misses Marion Brooks, Ruth Brooks, Dorothy Anderson, Charlotte Gearing, Ruth Simons, Kate Cleggett, Clotilde Williams, Elizabeth Pond, Edith Spaulding, Mary Marriner and Kitty Kutz; Lieut. Percy N. Olmsted, Lieut. James P. Morton, Asst. Paymr. W. J. Hine, Lieut. C. S. Freeman, Asst. Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker, Midshipman Charles C. Soule, jr., Lieut. H. J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C.; Ensign J. E. Pond, Ensign E. E. Swanson, P.A. Paymr. J. F. Kutz, Midshipman A. G. Caffee, Asst. Naval Constr. R. N. Gatewood, Ensign Milton S. Davis, Mr. Cleggett, and one or two others.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driscoll (Miss Alice Bacon that was) are now at Santa Barbara, where they are the guests of the latter's parents, Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Bacon. Mrs. Driscoll had a most unpleasant experience during the recent earthquake. With her little son, only three days old, she was carried from the handsome flat which the Driscolls had been occupying during the winter, and which was up three flights of stairs, and was taken to Oakland, where she remained until strong enough to make the trip south. Both Mrs. Driscoll and her little son stood the trying experience well.

Miss Kitty Kutz, who came up from Oakland last week, returned to her home on Monday last, after a several days' pleasant visit to the yard as the guest of Miss Elizabeth Keith Pond. Miss Mary Marriner, the fiancée of Ensign Wallace

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Berthoff, of the Perry, also spent the week end here, where she was the guest of the Misses Marion and Ruth Brooks. Mrs. Alexander McCrackin is entertaining Miss Coleman and Miss Sophie Coleman of San Francisco for a few days. Miss Edith Spaulding of Honolulu, who has been a frequent visitor to the yard during the past winter, which she spent with relatives in San Francisco, returned to that city on Monday last after a few days' visit to Comdr. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond. Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., are in California on a visit to Mrs. Bjornstad's mother, Mrs. John I. Sabin. Mrs. Sabin moved from San Francisco to her country home at Mount View as soon after the conflagration as possible. Major Charles R. Krauthoff, U.S.A., who had apartments at the Colonial, was able to save many of his wife's beautiful things and sent them immediately after the earthquake to the Presidio. Mrs. Krauthoff was in Kansas City at the time, having gone on to attend the funeral of her mother.

Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey arrived here with Mrs. Rixey early this week, having stopped at Mare Island for a few days' visit en route from Washington to the Orient. They were the guests of honor at an "at home," given by Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons, at their quarters at the hospital on Wednesday afternoon, which proved to be one of the smartest affairs the yard has seen of late. Great clusters of pink and white sweet peas were used with fine effect, and the house was thronged with guests, including the entire naval contingent of the yard and from Vallejo. Mrs. Simons was assisted in receiving by Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Rixey and Mrs. Frank Anderson, while Mrs. Arthur W. Dunbar served the punch and Mrs. Frank O. Branch poured tea. Assisting in the dining room were Miss Ruth Simons, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Miss Eleanor Anderson, Miss Margaret Holmes, Miss Bessie Pond, Miss Evelyn Carpenter, Miss Emily Simons and Miss Sallie Simons. Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Rixey sailed for the Orient on the transport leaving San Francisco to-day.

Med. Dir. Manly H. Simons expects to be detached from this yard on June 15 and, with his family, will leave at once for Philadelphia, where he is to have charge of the naval hospital. Med. Dir. Remus C. Persons is expected to relieve Dr. Simons at this station. Capt. J. B. Milton, Mrs. Milton and Miss Mattie Milton expect to leave shortly for Newport, where the former has been ordered for duty at the Naval War College. Mrs. Lee B. Purcell left for the East a week or two ago, called away by the serious illness of her mother. Mrs. Fred A. Udell will leave shortly for Tacoma, Wash., for an extended visit. Comdr. Henry C. Gearing has returned from San Diego. Thomas Cleggett, of New York, is here on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Benjamin P. Rittenhouse. Mrs. Rittenhouse's mother and sister, Mrs. Cleggett and Miss Kate Cleggett, of Virginia, have been spending the winter here, so the arrival of Mr. Cleggett has made quite a family reunion. He has with him a friend, Mr. Robinson. Mrs. Farnsworth, who has been visiting Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Her daughter, Miss Laura Farnsworth, is expected up from that city to-day and will remain here for a short stay as the guest of the Misses Brooks.

Comdr. John H. L. Holcombe, formerly executive officer of the Independence, did not sail for the Asiatic Station to-day as he expected to do, but is instead under treatment at the hospital here. He will probably go out to the Orient within a few weeks. Mrs. Holcombe is staying in the southern part of the State for the present. Mrs. John C. Brice and Miss Elizabeth Brice are the guests of Mrs. Samuel L. Graham. Like so many of the Navy people, Captain Brice and his family were burned out in San Francisco during the great conflagration. They will return shortly to their beautiful country home at Seven Oaks in Napa county, not far from here. Capt. Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., arrived here on Wednesday from St. Louis. Lieut. Templin M. Potts, jr., also arrived this week from Annapolis, and both officers left this morning in command of a detachment of one hundred marines, sailing on the transport to-day for the Far East.

The men of the Boston, Princeton, Perry and Paul Jones, all of which vessels are now at this yard undergoing repairs, are to give a benefit performance at Farragut theater, Vallejo, on Saturday evening, the 26th, for the aid of the sufferers in Santa Rosa. The city of roses suffered more from the earthquake than did San Francisco, in proportion to the sizes of the two places. The committee which is handling the affair is composed of Asst. Paymr. Edward S. Stalnaker, of the Boston; E. H. Van Slyke, and B. Andrus. The program is to consist of a number of high class vaudeville numbers.

The orders detaching Comdr. George B. Ransom from this yard, where he has held the office of Chief of the Department of Steam Engineering for nearly two years, come as a surprise to the friends of both Comdr. and Mrs. Ransom, although it was their desire to go on duty as going east to live. Commander Ransom had been ordered to Barton, Ohio, as inspector of engineering material and machinery, and will leave on the arrival of his successor, Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Carr. Comdr. and Mrs. Carr were last here some three years ago, when Lieutenant Commander Carr was attached to the transport Solace.

The naval transport Lawton, under command of Comdr. John F. Parker, is expected to reach the yard daily, as she left Honolulu on May 18. She will immediately commence fitting out for her regular trip to the Philippines.

### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., May 28, 1906.

Chaplain Oliver C. Miller, 13th Cav., who appeared before a retiring board here, has since left to enter the General Hospital at Washington Barracks for observation and treatment. Chaplain Miller has but recently returned from Hot Springs, where he was a patient at the Army and Navy General Hospital. His case yields very little to treatment, it seems. Lieut. Woodson Hocker, 11th Inf., who has been at this post under treatment for the past month, has rejoined his post, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. It seems as though Fort Riley has become a sanitarium judging from the number that are being sent here for treatment.

The 9th Cavalry band, with Mr. C. S. Gung'l, leader, leaves to-day for Russell, Kan., to play on Decoration Day, and in the evening give a concert. The Cavalry trumpet corps, one troop and one battery, will go to town on Decoration Day to participate in the exercises.

Capt. Leon Rondiez will advertise at once for bids for the construction of buildings in the Artillery post, work to commence before July 1. There will be one field officers quarters, one double set of captains' quarters, and one of lieutenants' quarters; one barracks for 160 enlisted men, one stable for 120 horses, one gun shed, one Artillery workshop. The new barracks will probably be located on Ricketts avenue, facing



the "Artillery parade ground." The last double set of quarters for the non-commissioned staff are rapidly nearing completion. Capt. W. M. Whitman is expected here to-morrow to relieve Captain Roudiez as constructing quartermaster.

The post team was treated to its second defeat of the season yesterday afternoon at Athletic Park, when the aggregation from Chapman took it down the line in a prettily contested game. McGinnes was touched up for a total of ten hits, retiring in favor of Duffy in the eighth, who held the visitors down to one hit and allowed no scoring. The score, Chapman, 3; Fort Riley, 1. Following the ball game an officers' team and one from Junction City played polo on the field in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd, the former winning by a score of 4 to 0. Some interesting polo games are anticipated here between Fort Leavenworth, the Kansas City Hunt and Polo Club and Junction City this summer.

The 7th Battery was treated to a royal spread by its battery commander on Sunday, in return for its excellent behavior on a three days' practice march, which took place under very trying conditions last week. It rained almost continuously, and men and animals were soaked to the skin and covered with mud from the time they left the garrison until they returned. Although the near proximity of town made it possible for the men to absent themselves and so escaped the hardships of the march—not a man did so.

Mrs. McBlain entertained with a card party on Thursday afternoon of last week. There were eight tables of guests and three prizes were awarded. On Tuesday evening, Major and Mrs. Slocum gave a dinner for their son, who has just returned from abroad. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. Sydney W. Taylor, Art. Corps, now in command of the District of Puget Sound, Wash., and the Misses Taylor, left on Thursday afternoon for Baltimore Md., where they will be for some time, while Miss Catherine is being treated at the John Hopkins Hospital for an injury, which she received while riding after the hounds on this reservation, several months ago. A large party of friends were at the depot to bid them good-bye.

The officers' and ladies' card club, of about sixty members, met in the post assembly hall on Saturday evening. A delightful supper, after the playing was over, was served by Caterer Brummell.

Officers from the post were in Kansas City on Saturday, where, with the student officers from Fort Leavenworth, in charge of Major C. P. Stivers, they witnessed the preparation of the emergency ration at the plant of the Armour Packing Company, and were entertained at luncheon by the company. Remarks were made by Major Swift from Fort Leavenworth and Major Stivers. The following officers from Fort Leavenworth were present: Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, Lieuts. C. Elmer Hathaway, George Dillman, Charles L. Scott, W. A. Dallam, J. H. Dickey and Ralph Talbot, jr.

Col. E. S. Godfrey became a member of the G.A.R. post in Junction City last week. Lieut. James B. Dillard, Art. Corps, who last month was examined for a four years' detail in the Ordnance Department, leaves very shortly to join his new station at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. He and Mrs. Dillard will spend a three weeks' leave in the East before taking up his new duties.

Captain Armstrong, the post exchange officer, is making plans to handle the immense business that will devolve upon the post exchange in event of the mobilization of the troops at this point during the summer and fall. It is contemplated to have a central exchange in the middle of the camp, in a tent about 30 by 160 feet, with a long lunch counter at one side. The other side is to be used for soda, candy, tobacco and grocery departments. There will also be a dining room for officers, and sub-exchanges at either end of the camping grounds. The post exchange has installed a bottling plant, and from now on will manufacture its own bottled soda or "pop."

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 28, 1906.

Dr. and Mrs. Kelly, of Philadelphia, were the guests of Capt. Julian R. Lindsey at dinner Saturday, and afterwards attended the informal hop. Miss Kate Strong, of Burlington, was the guest of Mrs. M. M. McNamee at the hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Pickel entertained at an informal supper after the hop, the guests being Mrs. Center, of Montpelier, who is visiting Mrs. Pickel; Lieut. and Mrs. Barriger, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Lieut. and Mrs. Mowry, Capt. K. W. Walker, Miss Brennan, Miss Strong, Lieutenants Morton and Lear, Capt. and Mrs. Smith also entertained after the hop.

Col. W. M. Wallace is again in command of the post, and seems much improved in health since his leave. Friday was ladies' night at the club and, as usual, a number of ladies availed themselves of this privilege, and there were several bridge tables. Chaplain Brander once more has his mother and sister with him from Richmond. Mrs. M. M. McNamee has very nearly recovered from her recent illness, and begins to go out again.

If the troops go to Mt. Gretna, Pa., for camp, as planned, the post will be quite empty from July 15 till Oct. 15, and many families are preparing to leave also. Only one line officer, one doctor and a small detachment of enlisted men are to be left behind.

Announcement cards were received this week of the marriage of Miss Louise Gresham and Lieut. W. F. Harrell, 12th Inf. Miss Gresham was for some years one of the popular young ladies of this post, while her father was major in the 15th Cavalry. Lieut. C. H. Patterson, A.C., was married May 12, and returns in the summer from Europe with his bride. Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, 15th Cav., leaves on the 8th for Washington, and will be married on the 12th of June, and Rumor whispers also of other weddings in the near future.

Nearly every troop here and both batteries have baseball games, and every fair day witnesses a game, competing for places. The 23d Battery seems so far to be in the lead.

Miss Emily Gayle is on an extended visit to relatives in the South, and will not return till the end of June. Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, commissary officer, also takes over the post exchange June 1. Mrs. Walker will arrive on Thursday, May 31, from Worcester, Mass., with little Dorothy. They have been away three months.

The mounted guard mount on Saturdays is an innovation. The band also is mounted, all on white horses.

Each troop and battery has been required to make a three days' march, going into camp two nights. The 3d Squadron went last week camping at Philoh, Vt., going and returning. Several ladies went by train and carriage and stopped at the inn. They were Miss Hardie and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, from Burlington; Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. Center, and Mrs. Partridge.

#### FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., May 29, 1906.

Decoration Day is to be observed herabouts with much solemnity. The officers and troopers of the 12th Cavalry have been invited to take part in the Memorial Day services to be held at National Cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn. The music will be furnished by the 12th Cavalry band, and Rev. T. P. O'Keefe, the popular chaplain of the 12th, will have the honor of opening the impressive ceremonies with prayer.

A charming euchre was given by Mrs. F. L. Case Wednesday afternoon, May 23, in honor of her guest, Miss Sipe. Lieut. V. W. Cooper, on sick leave, passed a couple of days in the garrison during the week. Lieut. John J. Ryan is now in charge of the commissary and post exchange, vice Lieut. George W. Biegler, detailed for duty at the rifle range. If Lieutenant Biegler proves as good a shot, as a canteen officer, he will have no trouble in ranking as expert rifleman.

The delightful May weather is being enjoyed by the young people of the post in taking long and interesting horseback rides into the historic surrounding country. A large number of the people from Fort Oglethorpe attended the musical given Tuesday night by the great American prima donna, Nordica, in the auditorium at Chattanooga.

Miss Nell Evans, Miss Montague and Miss Chamberlain, three Chattanooga young ladies, were guests of Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack at afternoon tea on Thursday, the 24th. Miss Green and Miss Lewis, who have been passing an enjoyable visit in the post as guests of Mrs. H. J. Goldman, expect to return to their homes in Kentucky on Thursday. Mrs. R. W. Walker and mother,



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Mrs. Patten, left for Alabama Wednesday, to be absent during Lieutenant Walker's tour on the rifle range. Lieut. Charles W. Van Way, 12th Cav., who recently qualified as expert rifle man, departed on Saturday to enter the shoot at Fort Keogh, Mont. Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell will give a tea Saturday afternoon, June 2, to a large party of post and Chattanooga people.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, May 27, 1906.

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Douglas McCaskey, and Lieut. Col. Robert R. Stevens, left Friday to inspect the different posts of this department. Gen. P. J. A. Cleary, U.S.A., retired, is visiting his friends in the city and garrison.

Col. George LeRoy Brown's public spiritedness and willingness to aid in all things to better the conditions in this city has given him a place among the leaders of the community and endeared himself to all, and the citizens of San Antonio are pleased to know that the 26th Infantry is to remain at Fort Sam Houston for another year, instead of going to Alaska.

Miss Francis Heldt, who has been spending the winter with Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, left Wednesday evening for her home in Montana. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained at dinner Thursday evening. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Fleming, Miss Heldt and Lieutenant Prosser. Capt. J. P. Preston returned Saturday from Baltimore and other Eastern points. Lieut. W. H. Bell, jr., 1st Cav., is a guest at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. McCaskey entertained the Little Card Club Thursday afternoon very delightfully. Miss Budd won first prize, Mrs. Finley, the club prize, and Miss Heldt the consolation prize. Mrs. Finley returned Tuesday from a pleasant visit to Fort Sill. Lieut. and Mrs. Churchill entertained at dinner Friday night; those present were Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fleming, Mrs. Symington and Captain Hay.

The brilliant reception given Thursday evening by the officers and ladies of Fort Sam Houston, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, was enjoyed by all who participated. The walls of the hop room were draped with national banners, bunting and guidons, caught up at intervals by sabers and bayonets, and towering palms and foliage plants decorated the room. Receiving with Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey were Col. and Mrs. Brown, Major and Mrs. Finley, Capt. L. J. Fleming, Gatchell, Hay and Cordray were on the committee of arrangements.

Mrs. Charles E. Hay, jr., wife of Captain Hay, judge advocate, has, with her son, reached Decatur, Ill., where she will visit relatives and friends.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, May 29, 1906.

The informal hop at the post last Tuesday evening, while not so large as those of the winter time, owing to sickness and the recent sorrow which has come to the garrison, was one of the most enjoyable. The affair was managed by the younger officers and the reception committee consisted of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Major and Mrs. Edward P. Pendleton and Capt. and Mrs. Briant H. Wells. The hop room was thrown wide open and the veranda brilliantly lighted with lanterns. Punch was served during the evening and a few informal suppers at various quarters followed the dancing.

Miss Ione MacLouth, who has spent the past few months with her sister, Mrs. Alpha T. Easton, is quite ill with a

serious attack of heart trouble. She will probably have to be removed to a lower altitude before any definite change in her condition is anticipated. Mrs. Ely, wife of Capt. Frank D. Ely, has left Douglas and gone to San Francisco to join her husband at the Presidio. Captain Ely expects to remain indefinitely on duty there. A party of the officers and ladies of the garrison made up a lake party to attend the presentation of "Camille" by Sarah Bernhardt at Saltair on the evening of May 21. Following the event the party returned to the post, where a supper was served.

#### FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., May 26, 1906.

Saturday evening, May 19, quite a number from the post went to Deadwood to see Blanche Walsh in "The Woman in the Case." Capt. and Mrs. Cole gave a dinner on Monday evening, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Rodgers. Their other guests were Major and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Cheever, Mrs. Parham and Mrs. Sands. The Officers' Club entertained the garrison at cards on Tuesday evening. The prizes were won by Captain Lott and Mrs. Glover. Wednesday afternoon the Ladies' Card Club met at Mrs. Jones's. The prizes were carried off by Mrs. Hunter and Miss Helen Hunter. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner entertained Col. and Mrs. Rodgers, Major and Mrs. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Byram and Mrs. Sands at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Veterinary Surgeon Uri, after a month's leave, returned on May 23. Thursday Mrs. Robert Sterrett, wife of Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., arrived, to be the guest of her parents, Major and Mrs. Hunter.

Major and Mrs. Cheever entertained at a progressive supper in honor of Miss Brooks on Thursday evening. Their other guests were: Lieut. and Mrs. Karnes, Mrs. Sterrett, the Misses Hunter, Miss Lewis, Lieutenants Winter, Griffith, Foley, Strong, Koch, Carter, Wilson, Doctor Brooks, and Uri. Friday Mrs. Archie Miller gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Rodgers. Her other guests were: Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Biddle, Mrs. Karnes, Mrs. Sterrett and Mrs. Jones.

#### FORT NIOBRARA.

Fort Niobrara, Nebr., May 27, 1906.

The garrison was thrown into a state of mild excitement by the news of the prospective move to Texas. A move comes as welcome news to the regiment stationed here, but some dissatisfaction is expressed on account of the assignment to these particular stations.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald entertained Mr. Clyde Davenport, of Valentine, and Mr. Parker Fleury, of Omaha, on Monday.

On each of the three days' marches that occurred this week the emergency ration was used for one day by officers and men. Unfortunately it was old, and found afterwards to be unfit for use. Not knowing this, of the many who ate it a number were made quite ill. It has, in consequence, been recommended that all these old rations on hand be destroyed.

The regular weekly hop was not held this week, so many of the officers being absent. The Pleasure Club of the enlisted men held a dance in the gymnasium Saturday evening, and held its last meeting for the season last week at the home of Post Q.M. Sergeant Ole to play cards. Nearly everyone in the post attended Campbell Brothers' Circus Monday afternoon. It gave a very creditable performance.



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## VOYAGE OF THE KILPATRICK AND McCLELLAN.

Manila, P.I., April 21, 1906.

This is the truthful tale of the good ships Kilpatrick and McClellan, which left New York on Feb. 1, bound out Manila-wards with the 1st Infantry. The second day out was disagreeable, because of the fog and snow on the gulf stream, and the ship's whistle every few minutes murdered sleep. The transports took a northerly course for four days to escape the cold weather, and then headed east on parallel thirty-three degrees for Gibraltar. The boilers on the McClellan began to give trouble from the start, and the daily runs were not over 220 miles on an average.

The Canary Islands were sighted at noon on Feb. 14, about forty miles to the south. On the morning of the 17th, early, we sailed into Gibraltar harbor, and everyone was surprised to learn that the Rock was turned around 180 degrees from its position in the advertisements, and also that the sign had rubbed off.

Officers and men immediately began to fraternize with the British garrison, and the feeling was cordial on both sides, and many social amenities were shown during our stay. Some went to Grenada to see the Alhambra; some to Ronda, the town on a cliff 2,000 feet high, and on Sunday, Feb. 18, a party of thirty-six chartered a steamer and descended on Tangier for the day. After lunch at the Cecil hotel on landing, a donkey ride through town was the afternoon program, and such a cavalcade! Thirty-six men, women and children, accompanied by a shouting mob of would-be Moorish guides, and by the donkey boys with their never-idle sticks and their guttural r-r-r-ah to urge the beasts on. Up and down through narrow, crooked, dirty streets, past beggars, watersellers, with their reeking skin, past holes in the wall, called shops, the size of a dry-goods box. Other holes contain scribes waiting squatted for customers who need letters written. The market place reeked with filth; there was barely room for the donkeys to squeeze through, so great was the press, but the crowd was good natured. In one part of the jam was the snake charmer, with his crowd of native rubbernecks. Off through a side street went a Moorish bridal procession, the noisy discharge of firearms serving the same purpose that our newspaper notoriety does at home.

Tangier had an added interest in that the Moroccan conference was on at Algierais. Everybody went to Algierais from Gibraltar by ferry, to lunch at the Reina Cristina hotel where the delegates lived and to see the red room in the town hall where they met. Mr. Henry White, our delegate to the conference, was uniformly courteous, and on Washington's birthday he gave a luncheon at Consul Sprague's house, in Gibraltar, to Col. and Mrs. Duggan and the officers and ladies of the 1st.

Repairs have been made to the McClellan's boilers; on Feb. 25 we bade good-bye and headed for Malta, arriving on March 1. This island proved very interesting from a historical point of view. The walled town of Valletta, with its alberges, fortifications and churches, built by the Knights of St. John, and its shops, markets and chapel of bones, proved very attractive; then Citta Vecchia, about seven miles out, with its Roman villa, catacombs, St. Paul's church and grotto, was also worth seeing. The English officers did quite a little entertaining, and the privileges of their club were enjoyed during our stay.

The McClellan's boilers again prolonged our stay, and we did not leave Malta till March 6. The Mediterranean was on its good behavior and pleasant weather could not have been made to order. We reached Port Said early on Saturday, March 10, and by a good deal of hurrying a large party caught the 8 a.m. train for Cairo, arriving at 1:30 p.m. After lunch, seeing the sights began. The pyramids, the temple at the pyramids, the Citadel, the Ali mosque of white alabaster, the Hassan mosque (an awful sell), the tombs of the Caliphs (another sell), and the museum, beautiful beyond words, and requiring a lifetime to study properly; all were seen, and the financial hemorrhage from the infidels' pockets into the pockets of the faithful could not be staunch. The Bazaars were interesting, but the streets were too cosmopolitan and French to satisfy. Tangier was much more barbaric and less spoiled by European influence.

The McClellan's boilers again held us back at Port Said, and it was the 16th before we were able to clear for Suez. The canal was passed without incident. We did not stop at Suez, but cleared immediately for Aden. The Red Sea got out its choicest brand of hot weather and roasted us. Aden was reached on the afternoon of March 22. Not a sprig of green grass nor a leaf could be seen. Only a few houses nestled in between black volcanic rocks and the sea. The real Aden is eight miles inland. Everybody loaded up with baskets here. They are like the Zuni baskets, and are very effectively decorated. The Prince of Wales was expected soon and they were already decorating the town in his honor. We sailed at 1 a.m. next morning. The trip to Colombo was varied by the McClellan limping along till the morning of the 29th, when she was taken in tow the rest of the way to Colombo, which was reached on April 2. Here the "di-di-di" boys on their jackwood rafts dove for coins until chased away by the harbor police. The luxuriant tropical verdure was a delightful contrast to the dull sand and rock stretches that we had seen since leaving Port Said. Several ran up to Kandy in the interior of Ceylon. Colombo was seen from rickshaws, and several families stayed at the Galle Face hotel during our stop. Captain Lacey's family was awakened by a native thief in their room, and upon the Captain giving chase the man jumped from the third story window and was taken to the hospital in a dying condition. A great deal of so-called jewelry was purchased, nearly every shop having a stock, and anything could be obtained at one-third the original price asked.

On April 5 we left this attractive place, and nothing occurred till Singapore was reached on April 13. While in the

Red Sea people began sleeping out on deck, and before Singapore was reached everyone had pre-empted some nook where the mattress could be put. The temperature of the water averaged 85°, and the air was about the same, and everyone suffered from the heat.

Singapore, with its large Chinese population, proved the most attractive stop of the voyage. Its great specialties are pineapples and rattan furniture. Everyone was satiated with sight-seeing, and most were content with passing the time at the Raffles hotel, with occasional rickshaw jaunts to the shops and through the Chinese quarters, the latter especially weird at night.

On April 15 we made our last clearance, and after leaving Singapore harbor again coupled up with the McClellan and then headed for Manila, where we arrived on April 21 without further incident, and having broken the record of this route for length of journey, making it in just eighty days.

Suggestions for future travelers this way: Get all your money changed to English gold in New York. Plan ahead what money you need and take double that amount. Go to Tangier and Ronda if possible. Get good guide books and look up places to be visited. Learn what the regular rates for boat, carriage and rickshaw hire are, and pay no more and save a lot of bother. If you go to Cairo take a club to use on your Dragoman. If you buy any jewelry in Colombo pay one-fourth what is asked and then change your mind and keep your money. It is worth more. This same rule applies to most any other merchandise. Take a light linen suit to wear ashore; wool is too heavy. Finally should you meet a steamer-load of personally conducted Americans in any port, pretend you are English; they won't know the difference.

## NAMES OF CADET SUMMER CAMPS.

Following is a complete list of the names of the summer encampments of the West Point cadets, 1818 to 1905:

1818 Fort Clinton	1865 Camp Lincoln
1819 to 1822 Camp Clinton	1866 Camp Reynolds
1823 and 1847 Camp Scott	1867 Camp Sedgwick
1824 and 1850 Camp Gaines	1868 Camp Russell
1825 Camp Hitchcock	1869 Camp McPherson
1826 Camp Jackson	1870 Camp G. H. Thomas
1827 Camp Wood	1871 Camp Belknap
1828 Camp Brown	1872 Camp Thayer
1829 Camp Worth	1873 Camp Swift
1830 Camp Eaton	1874 Camp Gardiner
1831 Camp Carroll	1875 Camp Williams
1832 Camp Cass	1876 Camp Washington
1833 Camp Rensselaer	1877 Camp Meade
1834 Camp Macomb	1878 Camp Mansfield
1835 Camp Atkinson	1879 Camp Canby
1836 Camp Jones	1880 Camp Heinzelman
1837 Camp Poinsett	1881 Camp U. S. Grant
1838 Camp Fowler	1882 Camp Garfield
1839 Camp Fenwick	1883 Camp D. H. Mahan
1840 Camp Biddle	1884 Camp A. L. Church
1841 Camp Tyler	1885 Camp B. F. Davis
1842 Camp Spencer	1886 Camp W. S. Hancock
1843 Camp Totten	1887 Camp W. S. Sanders
1844 Camp Wilkins	1888 Camp Gilmore
1845 Camp Marcy	1889 Camp Mackenzie
1846 Camp Taylor	1890 Camp Weir
1847 Camp Scott	1891 Camp W. T. Sherman
1848 Camp Doniphan	1892 Camp Kendrick
1849 Camp Kearny	1893 Camp Sheridan
1850 Camp Gaines	1894 Camp Cullum
1851 Camp Brady	1895 Camp McDowell
1852 Camp Brooke	1896 Camp Hooker
1853 and 1858 Jeff Davis	1897 Camp Warren
1854 Camp Bliss	1898 Camp Humphreys
1855 Camp Calhoun	1899 Camp W. H. Smith
1856 Camp Walker	1900 Camp Vansboro
1857 Camp Quintman	1901 Camp Stotsenberg
1858 Camp R. E. Lee	1902 Camp Churchman
1860 Camp Frank Pierce	1903 Camp W. S. Shipp
1861 Camp McAra	1904 Camp A. G. Forse
1862 Camp Anderson	1905 Camp Edgerton
1863 Camp Bayard	1906 Camp J. M. Schofield
1864 Camp Buford	

The list of the summer encampments is taken from a recently published "Souvenir of West Point," which contains this among much other valuable information. Drills and exercises are illustrated and described. The views and reproductions of photographs of public buildings are very good.

## BORN.

DAVIS.—At the Presidio, S.F., Cal., May 28, 1906, to Capt. and Mrs. William C. Davis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a son.

GLASGOW.—At Salem, N.J., May 26, 1906, to Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter.

HALLER.—At Hamburg, Germany, on May 18, 1906, a daughter to the wife of Ferdinand Haller, daughter of the late Major Thomas J. Gregg.

KANE.—At Annapolis, Md., May 11, 1906, to Chief Btsn. P. J. Kane, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kane, a daughter.

MARTIN.—At Washington, D.C., May 30, 1906, to the wife of the late Capt. John T. Martin, Art. Corps, a daughter.

SMITH.—At Atlanta, Ga., on May 26, 1906, twin sons, Thomas Lee Smith, jr., and Robert Pepper Smith, to Mrs. T. L. Smith, wife of Captain Smith, 17th U.S. Inf.

TITUS.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 15, 1906, a son to the wife of 2d Lieut. Donald Winston, 14th U.S. Inf.

WILLIAMS.—At Indianapolis, Ind., on May 16, 1906, to the wife of Mr. Charles Laurence Williams, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. C. A. Williams, U.S.A.

## MARRIED.

CAFFEE—DICKENSON.—At Oakland, Cal., May 21, 1906, Midshipman Arthur G. Caffee, U.S.N., and Miss Mayotte Dickenson.

## DIED.

BROWN.—At Philipsburg, Pa., May 31, 1906, Major Paul R. Brown, surg., U.S.A., retired.

DOAN.—At her residence in St. Louis, Mo., May 23, 1906, Ellen R., wife of George Parker Doan, in the eightieth year of her age, mother of the wife of Major James B. Erwin, 9th U. S. Cav., and of the wife of Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th U.S. Inf.

Du BOSE.—At Sparta, Ga., May 26, 1906, Mrs. Kate A. DuBose, mother of Med. Insp. W. R. DuBose, U.S.N., and grandmother of Asst. Naval Constr. W. G. DuBose, U.S.N.

FISKE.—At Saratoga, N.Y., May 29, 1906, Susan B. Fiske, widow of the Rev. William Allen Fiske, daughter of the late Col. John Bradley, U.S.A., and mother of Comdr. B. A. Fiske, U.S.N.; Mrs. N. H. Holt, Providence, R.I.; Dr. William C. Fiske, and John B. B. Fiske, Interment at Cheshire, Conn.

GALE.—At Governors Island, N.Y., May 30, 1906, Mrs. George H. G. Gale, wife of Major Gale, U.S.A.

HANDY.—At Troy, N.Y., May 30, 1906, Brevet Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Handy, lieutenant colonel, N.G.N.Y., and a veteran of the Civil War.

MORRISON.—At Pasadena, Cal., May 28, 1906, Mrs. Adele W. Morrison, widow of Capt. T. W. Morrison, 16th U.S. Inf.

RUCKER.—At Atlanta, Ga., May 28, 1906, Mrs. Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., wife of 1st Lieut. L. S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th U.S. Inf.

WILSON.—At Saranac Lake, N.Y., May 31, 1906, Evelyn, daughter of the late Col. William A. Elderkin, U.S.A.

WILTON.—At Washington, D.C., May 22, 1906, Contr. Surg. Albert H. Wilton, U.S.A.

WOODWARD.—At Fort Douglas, Utah, May 12, 1906, Katherine Judge Woodward, daughter of Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Woodward.

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## 7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

It is interesting to note that on Aug. 25, 1824, the battalion of Infantry (from which grew the present 7th Regiment), then attached to the 11th Regiment of Artillery, adopted the title "National Guards," and was the first organization in the U.S. to adopt the name. Later the "S" was dropped, leaving the title "National Guard." The gray uniform was adopted on Aug. 30, 1824, at a meeting of the officers in the old Shakespeare Tavern, which then stood on the southeast corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, across the way from the present offices of the Army and Navy Journal. On the cartridge box were the letters "N.G." in brass, and this was the introduction of brass cipher in military ornaments in this country. The companies of the battalion were the first to adopt the gray uniform outside the U.S. Military Academy, which adopted the gray uniform in 1815. The first man to appear in the gray uniform was Sergt. Asher Taylor, of the 4th Company, who was detailed to act as secretary to the brigade inspector, Oct. 12 and 15, 1824. On Nov. 25, following, those members of the several companies to the number of some thirty, who had provided themselves with the gray uniform, were given the right of line in a parade. After the dismissal of the regiment these men were detailed to escort the colors of Colonel Spicer to his headquarters in the Bowery. Here they were regaled by the officers of the regiment with wine, punch and other refreshments, in honor of their appearance in the new uniform.

## 71ST N.Y.—COL. W. G. BATES.

The new armory of the 71st Regiment, which is now in the possession of that command, is a mammoth and splendidly laid out and equipped structure, which is of Scotch Baronial design and cost \$617,300, exclusive of the land. The new building, which is at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, on the site of the old armory, is as near fire-proof as it could be made for the appropriation. It is on a rectangular plot, 197.6 by 236.7 feet. The building will also be the headquarters of the 1st Signal Corps and the 1st Brigade. An appropriation of \$37,000 has been made for furnishings, which will be put in at an early day. The building is of granite and steel. The interior woodwork is white oak, stained forest green. The building has seven floors and 108 rooms, and has all the most modern conveniences, and is regarded as one of the handsomest establishments of its kind in the world. Rising majestically from the north end of the building is a square tower, which is 236 feet high. It is equipped with an elevator and will be used by the Signal Corps.

The drill hall for the regiment measures about 197 by 200 feet, and is surrounded on all sides by galleries which have a seating capacity for 3,000 persons. The rooms for the enlisted men are all in the basement. They embrace rifle and revolver ranges, billiard parlor, bowling alleys, gymnasium, shower baths, locker rooms, kitchen, engine room, company store rooms, etc. There is also an amusement hall, with a seating capacity for 600, which can be shut off entirely from the other parts of the armory, and also has a separate entrance from Thirty-third street. The company parlors are on the mezzanine floor, and each company has a separate stairway from its parlor to its locker room below. The library is also on the mezzanine floor. Upstairs there are commodious rooms for brigade headquarters, and for Colonel Bates and his officers, and the veterans also have an inviting room. These rooms are all on the Park avenue front of the building. The Signal Corps also has its quarters on the top floor, on the Park avenue side of the building. The main entrance to the armory on the north corner has a width of twenty feet.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Orders issued from the Adjutant General of Massachusetts announce camp duty for the following organizations:

At South Framingham: July 7 to 14, 8th Infantry, Col. William A. Pew, jr.; July 21 to 28, 9th Infantry, Col. William H. Donovan; Aug. 11 to 17, 5th Infantry, Col. W. H. Oakes.

At South Framingham: June 9 to 16, 2d Infantry, Col. Frederick E. Pierce; June 16 to 23, 6th Infantry, Col. George H. Perrins; July 14 to 21, 1st Squadron Cavalry, Major William A. Perrins; Signal Corps, Capt. Walter C. Stevens, and Hospital Corps, Capt. Robert E. Bell.

At Fort Rodman, New Bedford: July 7 to 14, 4th, 9th, 10th and 12th Companies, Coast Art., Major Norris O. Danforth; July 14 to 21, 3d, 5th, 8th and 11th Companies, Coast





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Art, Major Walter E. Lombard; July 21 to 23, 1st, 2d, 6th and 7th Companies, Coast Art, Major George F. Quinby.

At Hingham, July 7 to 14, 1st Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Edmunds.

At Boxford; July 7 to 14, 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fitz.

At station yet to be determined and announced; July 14 to 21, 1st Battalion, Field Art., Major Lawrence N. Duchesney.

At Boston, as part of embarkation, reporting to senior officer of squadron of U.S. Navy, assigned for training; July 14 to 21, Naval Brigade, Capt. George R. H. Buffington commanding.

The 5th Infantry, having waived one-half its claim for transportation for the tour, will perform one day's duty at North Adams, on Aug. 18.

The Hospital Corps, having volunteered one day's duty at South Framingham, on July 21, will perform one day's duty at Boston, on June 7, 1906.

The following changes in the M.V.M. have taken place:

The 1st Battalion, Cavalry, Major William A. Perrins, hereafter will be designated as the 1st Squadron, Cavalry.

Troop F, Cavalry, Capt. Edward H. Keyes, is detached from the 1st Brigade and assigned to the 1st Squadron, Cavalry.

Battery A, Field Art., Capt. Howard L. Rogers, is detached from the 2d Brigade and assigned to the 1st Battalion, Field Art.

The 1st Squadron, Cavalry, Major William A. Perrins, consisting of Troops A, D and F, is detached from the 2d Brigade, and will remain unassigned until further orders.

The 1st Battalion, Field Art., consisting of Batteries A, B and C, is detached from the 1st Brigade, and will remain unassigned until further orders.

A new company for the 6th Infantry, to be known as K, has been organized at Lowell. Its captain is James N. Greig, a brother of Lieut. Alexander Greig, jr., U.S.A., and is known as an efficient young officer. The other officers of the company are Lieuts. Arthur D. Colby and John J. Rogers.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In the annual baseball game between teams from the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, N.Y., and the 7th N.G.N.Y., played at the Polo Grounds May 26, the sailors were no match for the soldiers, and were defeated by a score of 21 to 7. A large number of friends of both organizations were present, the event being an invitation one. The game proved very interesting, and there was plenty of enthusiasm for both the victors and the defeated. The 7th men hit safely seventeen times and were greatly aided in their run getting by the sailors' many errors. Lavois, the 7th Regiment pitcher, had the sailors at his mercy until the last inning, when six runs were made off his delivery. The score follows:

7th Regiment.....	1	0	4	0	8	2	5	1	0	—	21	7
1st Battalion.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	—	7	8

Batteries—7th Regiment, Lavois and Sheehan; 1st Battalion, Price, Young and Andrews.

Annual memorial services were held by the veterans of the 7th N.Y. on May 27 at St. Thomas's church. The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, conducted the service. He paid tribute to the National Guard of the country and especially the 7th Regiment.

The New Haven Polo Club, made up of Yale students, lost to Squadron A, of New York, in an interesting game at Van Cortlandt Park, May 26, by a score of 8½ to 4½. New Haven received a handicap of four goals, and Phipps scored their only goal. Three-quarters of a goal was lost on one foul and one safety. Squadron A made nine goals; of these five were made by Louis Neilson, three by J. H. Hunt and one by L. J. Hunt. They lost three-quarters of a goal on one foul and one safety.

The members of Co. I, 8th Infantry of Pennsylvania, are arranging for a practice march. The company will leave the armory at Harrisburg about 1:30 p.m., June 2, and will march between five and ten miles in the country, where they will encamp for the night. The company will return home on Sunday afternoon, June 3. Company D, of the 8th, may participate in the march.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Captain Wilson, has received a new battery of three inch rifles of the latest Government pattern, together with new russet harness. An inspection of the new outfit in the presence of an Army officer will probably be made at Van Cortlandt Park shortly, where the battery will encamp for five days at the expense of the State, to be instructed in its new outfit.

The annual dinner of the officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. F, 47th N.Y., was held Friday evening, May 25. The guest of the evening was Col. Charles A. Denike, of the 10th Regiment, of Albany, at one time a captain of the company.

No time is being lost in the 22d N.Y. in filling vacancies, and on May 28 Lieut. Walter E. Harding, of Co. K, was unanimously elected captain, vice Barber, resigned, a short time since. He first joined the regiment as a private in April, 1895. The gold watch presented by the officers and men of the regiment to Col. N. B. Thurston, of General Roe's staff, on May 24, as a mark of appreciation and esteem, is a very beautiful timepiece of split-seconds. It has the engineer emblem of the castle set in diamonds, and the figure "22" set in rubies, and also the date the colonel enlisted as a private in the regiment, Aug. 6, 1877, and is otherwise suitably inscribed. Colonel Thurston was detailed in September last to the command of the regiment after the retirement of Col. Franklin Bartlett, and remained at its head until the recent election of Col. Walter

B. Hotchkiss. The dinner was in commemoration of the regiment entering the volunteer service of the United States during the war with Spain, on May 24, 1898.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. B. Y.—Write to Secretary of Navy, Washington, D.C., for a copy of the circular giving the rules governing the examination of assistant paymasters in the Navy, and also for the circular relative to examinations for the Marine Corps. Write to the Military Secretary of the War Department for a copy of the order governing the examination of civilians for commission as second lieutenants.

INQUIRER.—Circular No. 13, Par. 1, A.G.O., dated Washington, D.C., March 30, 1903, states: "Men who present themselves for enlistment in the Army will be interrogated as to service in the National Guard, and in the event that they have served in such State troops they will be required to present satisfactory evidence that they have been honorably discharged therefrom, or if unable to do so, enlistment will be refused."

SOLDIER.—The right to vote is determined by State laws. Naturalization is a Federal right, and is a gift of the Union, not of any one State. In nearly one-half of the States aliens who have declared their intentions have the right to vote equally with naturalized or native-born citizens. In the other half only actual citizens may vote. The Federal naturalization laws which apply to the whole Union alike, provide that no alien may be naturalized until after five years' residence. Even after five years' residence and due naturalization he is not entitled to vote unless the laws of the State confer the privilege upon him, and several States permit him to vote six months after landing, if he has declared his intention, under United States law, to become a citizen. A number of States exclude U.S. soldiers, seamen and marines from voting.

F. A. M.—The uniform regulations of the Army published in G.O. 197, Dec. 31, 1904, War Dept., do not authorize a marksman's decoration won by an officer while in the National Guard, to be worn on his Army uniform after being commissioned in the Army.

J. McI. asks: Where Captain Sigbee was on or about the time the Maine blew up. Was he on the Maine or ashore? Answer: He was on the Maine when she was blown up.

NAVAL READER: You will find a complete list of candidates for vacancies at the Naval Academy in the Army and Navy Journal of May 12, page 1041.

J. A. asks: Is there any truth in the rumor that Fort Davis, Alaska, is to be abandoned? Answer: It is not to be abandoned. See Army and Navy Journal of May 26.

E. F. W. asks: If there are medals of any kind for men who served on the U.S.S. Philadelphia at Samoa in April, 1899, and during the Spanish-American War, until May, 1901. Answer: There are no medals for such men.

CANDIDATE asks: (1) What are the prospects for a school for the candidates this summer? (2) How many vacancies as second lieutenants exist in the Army at present? (3) How many will be filled from the ranks? Answer: These questions the War Department now declines to answer. A statement will be issued in June about the above.

E. S. asks: What are the prospects of the bill for increasing the pay of mates in the Navy passing Congress this session; also the bill for the reorganization of the Hospital Corps? Answer: The prospects are not good.

W. L. D. writes: I am an ordinary seaman in the U.S. Naval Service. I have been in the Service about eight months, and I would like to buy myself out. I have a wife with no other means of support. Answer: You cannot purchase your discharge and must serve out your enlistment, unless you can show good cause to the Secretary of the Navy why he should release you.

F. M. C. writes: If a soldier has a sufficient sum of money due him for clothing not drawn in kind, can that be applied toward the purchase of discharge in lieu of depositing the purchase price with the paymaster? Answer: Yes.

RETIRED asks: Has the bill that allows every retired enlisted man \$6.25 for fuel and quarters passed Congress, and if it is not passed, is there any chance for it this season? Answer: It has not passed. The matter is pending, without much prospect of an early settlement.

R. H. L. asks: Can you give me any information regarding my position on the eligible list for appointment as post quartermaster sergeant? Was examined on March 13, 1906. How are my chances for appointment as compared to others, and could you possibly state in about what length of time? Answer: The Quartermaster General declines to answer questions of this character.

#### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 28, 1906.

The gay assemblage at the opening of the Inverness Club near this post, May 12, was unusually attractive. The house was decorated with snowballs and branches of trees, hanging baskets, ferns, growing plants and wild flowers to emphasize a country frolic. The elite of the three cities attended the afternoon reception and the evening dance. The brilliancy of the occasion was enhanced by the presence of the officers and ladies of the post.

Capt. Laurence Halstead, U.S.A., son of Col. and Mrs. Benson Halstead, formerly of Riverside, is now stationed on recruiting duty at Huntington, W. Va. The family are rejoicing over the arrival of a young son to Capt. and Mrs. Halstead. The Cincinnati Daily Engineer says: "The captain is a

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West Pointer and one of the best looking men in the Service, as well as a sterling officer."

Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Simmons entertained the officers and ladies of the post delightfully at a dinner, given by them at the Altamont Hotel. Captain Simmons goes to Germantown, Ohio, to inspect Miami Military Institute.

On Sunday morning, Brosemore's sluggers were defeated by the 4th Infantry band team on the Fort Thomas ball grounds; score, 11 to 10. On Sunday afternoon Co. K, 4th Inf., defeated the sluggers' team by a score of 11 to 9.

Some of Cincinnati's prominent capitalists expect to build a splendid hotel on the Highlands near this post, to be called "The Blue Grass Inn." The site is in the sub-division called Southgate, and was recently purchased from Judge Albert S. Berry, whose wife is of the old Southgate family.

A daring robbery of the Fort Thomas post-office and safe was attempted early Tuesday morning. Dynamite was employed and the safe partly wrecked, but, before the door yielded, an unusually loud explosion evidently frightened the burglars away, as they left in haste, leaving their tools and explosives in the building.

The entire telephone system at the post is being repaired, and when completed will be on a par with that of any military post in the United States.

Capt. and Mrs. Castner and Mrs. Bliss, of San Francisco, have returned from Lexington, Ky., where they visited Major and Mrs. Duncan. Major Duncan, of the Philippine Scouts, has just returned from the islands. He is captain in the 4th Infantry.

On the fiftieth birthday of Major Tillson, to honor the day, Mrs. Tillson gave a party, which was a delightful affair. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Switzer, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter and Lieutenants Kelley and Goodwin.

#### FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., May 29, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank were entertained at dinner on Thursday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Watson. Col. H. R. Anderson, the new commanding officer of the District of Baltimore, accompanied by his daughter, reached Howard last Friday afternoon. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. Cruikshank gave a small but delightful dinner party in their honor. Among the other guests were Col. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept., and Capt. Godwin Ordway.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. S. W. Taylor, and daughters, Elsie and Catherine, arrived last Friday afternoon from Fort Riley and are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Morrison. Mrs. Morrison was formerly Miss Bessie Taylor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln were the guests of honor at a dinner party given by Dr. and Mrs. Woodward, of Sparrow's Point. Later in the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., joined the party, and they all attended the dance given by the Sparrow's Point Social Club. The event proved a very delightful affair.

Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney returned to Howard last Sunday after a three months' stay at the Army Hospital at Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenney will leave in about two weeks on a five months' sick leave, part of which will be spent in West Virginia.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Crawford, wife of Col. Medorem Crawford, entertained Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, at luncheon, at the Dutch tea room. Mrs. Lincoln left Monday afternoon for Delaware City, Del., for two weeks, and will be one of the matrons of honors at the Shallcross-Ferguson wedding, which will take place on the evening of Wednesday, June 6.

## The Way of an Indian

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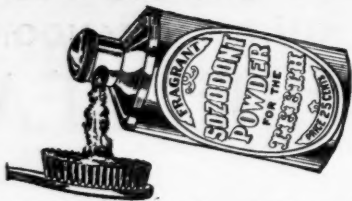


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## ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the table of stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of May 26, page 1105.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL DEBATE.

During the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill in the House Mr. Tawney, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a speech in which he said:

Mr. Chairman, I insist that because of the large number of vessels now under construction, with an aggregate tonnage of more than half of our present Navy, there is no necessity for Congress at this session to authorize the construction of a naval vessel which it is popularly claimed will cost \$10,000,000 or twice the cost of any battleship we now have or that we have heretofore authorized.

Do the Members of this House know what it will cost every year to maintain our Navy when in 1910 all the vessels now authorized are completed? Based on the present cost, the estimated cost will then be not less than \$76,091,000 annually. This is merely for maintaining the Navy; it does not include construction or reconstruction. Think of it, Mr. Chairman. That amount is almost as great as the total expenditure of the Government this fiscal year for all governmental purposes outside of the expenditures on account of previous wars and the cost of preparing for wars we anticipate.

We talk about the Panama Canal being the greatest undertaking any nation on earth has ever attempted. We speak of the cost of that great project almost in a whisper for fear that we may create an impression throughout the world that its enormous cost may impair our national credit or ultimately bankrupt the nation; and yet it may be of interest to members of this House and to the people of the country to know that the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses appropriated more than twice as much money for the Navy as it will cost to build the Panama Canal, according to the highest estimate that has yet been submitted.

The total amount we are expending on account of previous wars is \$175,957,638, and in anticipation of war \$199,702,081.44. This includes both the naval and military establishments. The total, therefore, expended this fiscal year for previous wars and wars for which we are now preparing is \$375,659,719. Our total revenues for this fiscal year, excluding postal receipts, will not exceed \$589,093,000.

What, then, does this expenditure mean to the people? It means, Mr. Chairman, that we are expending this year for war and in preparation for war sixty-three and three-fourths per cent. of the total revenue of the Government outside of postal revenues. It means an expenditure this year on account of war \$28,000,000 greater than our total revenue only nine years ago. In other words, sixty-three and three-fourths per cent. of our entire revenue, exclusive of postal receipts, will be paid this fiscal year on account of our military and naval establishments maintained in anticipation of war and for objects the result of wars in which we have heretofore engaged.

We are this year expending on account of war and in preparation for war almost \$28,000,000 more than the revenues of the Government amounted to only nine years ago, or in the fiscal year 1897, just before the Spanish-American War. It will be absolutely necessary for Congress very soon to do one of two things: Either commence curtailing expenditures in preparation for war or increase the taxes of the people for the purpose of meeting those expenses and the current expenses of the Government.

I maintain that we can very safely dispense with the authority for the construction of this battleship at this

session of Congress at least. We have thirty-eight vessels that are to-day in course of construction and will not be completed until 1910. Congress will be in session every year, and if the necessity arises no question will be made in favor of authorizing another battleship, or two more if necessity requires it. But at this time, in view of the enormous expenditure of the Government on account of wars past and anticipated, I submit in all fairness and in the interest of the people that we ought to postpone authorizing this battleship for at least a year, and thus delay carrying out this ambitious naval policy, which has been carried on during the last nine years far in excess of what was ever expected or contemplated when that policy was adopted in 1883.

## A TRIBUTE TO THE REGULARS.

William Randolph Hearst's paper, The San Francisco Examiner, says: "If there was any semblance of order and discipline in poor, crazed San Francisco during the long inferno between Wednesday morning and Friday night the credit must go to Regulars. If women's lives were safe and men's property protected it was because the fighting men were on the spot. They obeyed their orders to the letter and, better than that, they used their common sense."

"While all the soldiers have done great work and all the officers have acted with coolness and dispatch, something must be said about the man in charge, the brain which moved the military organization. It is well for San Francisco that such a man as Gen. Frederick Funston was in charge at the Presidio. The General has a reputation for suddenness in action, and he lived up to it in this instance. At the first great shock he ordered the Infantry into the city, bidding them report to the Chief of Police. An hour after the first earthquake the Regulars were on the scene with orders to shoot any man on sight who was caught in any lawless act. The San Francisco police force is a splendid body of men, but when it comes to an emergency there is nothing like the man who knows nothing but his orders and carries them out to the end."

"The Regulars meant business and the would-be looters knew it. There is something about Uncle Sam's hired men which discourages undue familiarity. I overheard a conversation between two men on the ferryboat. The man who spoke was the typical thug, a low-browed, slant-jawed son of the slums."

"These old Regulars don't play horse—much," said he. "When I see one of those long yellow cartridges and that bull-nosed rifle of his held sort of careless like, I can't give him room enough. If he says the street is closed, that settles it for me. I ain't going to try to open it. I'm willing to take his word for anything, because he don't know how to do nothing but shoot, and shoot straight. The minute I saw them lads come hiking down the street I knew that San Francisco was no place for me!"

"So for three days the Regulars were the masters of San Francisco. There were times when it became necessary for them to shoot, and they shot to kill. These were their orders. They dared not disobey. One might have thought that many soldiers would have taken an opportunity to desert, but they did not do so. They stuck to the posts, some of them for two days and nights without sleep. Men whose fingers itched to handle the scattered treasures of a great city heard and heeded."

"From General Funston down to the company commanders the campaign has been conducted with such judgment and celerity that it will always stand a credit to the United States Army. The State militia helped; the police of San Francisco proved themselves the equals of any force in the country, and the scattered volunteers did the best they could, but it is to the Regular Army that the citizens of San Francisco owe a debt they can never hope to repay except by a grateful remembrance of a good work well done."

## AN ARMY POST COMMANDER.

From an article in the Kansas City Times, in which an Englishman gives his impressions of an Army post commander, we take the following extracts:

"Tall enough to be seemingly as a soldier, broad in the shoulder and deep chested. His face was a deeper brown than his uniform, but forty years' service as a soldier of the Union will weather a landsman's skin rather thoroughly. In the roster of Fort Leavenworth post he is cataloged 'Col. Charles B. Hall, 18th Inf., Commanding.' And the brevity of the inscription fits the character of the man. The dominant note in him is that of trustworthiness, not the rugged, boisterous sort that picturesque fiction colors its soldiers with, but unobtrusive and efficient."

"He could not talk about himself if he tried. But

## SAVED BABY LYON'S LIFE.

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"Our baby had that dreadful complaint, Infantile Eczema, which afflicted him for several months, commencing at the top of his head, and at last covering his whole body. His sufferings were untold and constant misery, in fact, there was nothing we would not have done to have given him relief. We finally procured a full set of the Cuticura Remedies, and in about three or four days he began to show a brighter spirit and really laughed, for the first time in a year. In about ninety days he was fully recovered. Praise for the Cuticura Remedies has always been our greatest pleasure, and there is nothing too good that we could say in their favor, for they certainly saved our baby's life, for he was the most awful sight that I ever beheld prior to the treatment of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. Maebelle Lyon, 1826 Appleton Ave., Parsons, Kas., July 18, 1905."

the machinery of Fort Leavenworth moves under his hand with the quiet precision of a chronometer and the two thousand men there take his friendliness for granted."

"You've seen service yourself," said the civilian. The question was obviously absurd, but he was inquisitive about the doings of this quiet man."

"O, yes. In the Spanish war. I served in the Philippines as lieutenant colonel of the 13th. Afterwards I was promoted to this command."

"Just before that answer Captain Gordon, the adjutant, walked in with other papers. The civilian looked at the captain, the captain sat down and understood. "There was the Civil War, colonel," he suggested, "and Sheridan's ride." The civilian glowed.

"I happened to be a captain in the 13th Maine," said Colonel Hall, "on the staff of General Fessenden, when we rode with Sheridan from Winchester to Cedar Creek. I saw Sheridan check the retreat of our men and turn the battle of Seven Oaks. I was a volunteer then, but joined the Regular Army after the war."

"After that there was Indian fighting," was suggested.

"Here and there. We had our little war with them constantly. They kept a man limber."

"The civilian walked away at five o'clock with the colonel's orderly. His face was fresh, he looked about twenty, his shoulders were well set."

"I've been in the 18th a year," said the orderly. "They work us hard here—reveilles at 5:50 and we're going at something till sundown. But it does a man good."

"A troop of Cavalry trotted past to the stables in the driving rain."

"They've been at target practice," said the orderly. "They can't stop out on the ranges because we've sent all our tents to Frisco. Else they'd be out there a month."

"Officers work that way, too?"

"Of course," said the orderly in surprise. "How can the men work without the officers?"

"The bugle sounded for supper as the young soldier walked to his barracks. There was an air of ordered security about the post, the suggestion of an ideal city, where men were made. When the civilian was near the car the colonel rode up and reined in to speak."

"Wet weather for riding."

"Well, I've been in my office all day. I'll get home with an appetite for supper."

"He smiled and cantered off. A plain brown man, capable and efficient, full of good stories of battle and sudden death, but desperately wordless about them."

"The civilian confessed failure in his hunt for the picturesque. 'But on occasion of earthquake, flood, riot or invasion,' he said, 'I would feel more comfortable with that man handy.'"

## A CORRECTION BY MAJOR WILHELM.

Sacramento, Cal., May 25, 1906.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of May 19 you publish an article (page 1073) that appeared in the Oakland, Cal., Evening Herald of the 26th of April last, in which I am credited with language used that can be construed into a reflection upon the enlisted men of the Regular Army. In

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Western Tibet. Dr. Longstaff and his guides slept at a height of 23,000 feet, and were only prevented from reaching the summit of the mountain by an avalanche which hurled them down a thousand feet, their escape from death being little short of miraculous.

Noting the report that General Stoessel has been sentenced to death for surrendering Port Arthur, General Nogi, to whom the surrender was made, declares that Stoessel did his utmost in defense of the position. He says that General Stoessel and his command underwent unimaginable hardships, that further resistance would have been absolutely useless, and that, while they had enough provisions and ammunition to last for some time longer, General Stoessel lacked the whole-hearted loyalty and co-operation of his men, without which the situation was utterly hopeless. In thus justifying the conduct of his fallen adversary, Nogi again reveals the inherent chivalry and magnanimity of his nature. His opinion concerning Stoessel's conduct will count for more with impartial critics than that of a court-martial composed of Russian officers, and the world will so regard it.

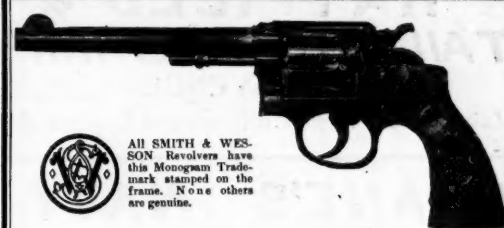
The maneuvers of the British navy, which began May 26, are the most extensive ever undertaken by any nation and are of world-wide interest. Their principal purpose is to ascertain how efficiently the navy could defend British interests throughout the world in time of war. For these operations the entire navy was suddenly mobilized, and every ship, whatever its size and wherever it may be, will be counted as a factor solving the problems assigned. The maneuvers involve the defense of British seaports and naval bases, the capture of foreign fleets and ports, the use of scout ships, submarines and extensive operations with torpedo craft. The details of the maneuvers will not be made public, but their scope is so extensive and their object so important that the results will afford a conclusive test of the wisdom of the present organization and distribution of the British fleet.

The American Institution of Mining Engineers are to visit England July 23 to 29 inclusive, in response to an invitation sent by the Iron and Steel Institute, whose members have been twice entertained with magnificent hospitality by the American Society.

Objection is made to the new British eighteen-pounder quick-firing gun on the ground that the shield attached to the gun for the protection of the gunners acts as a mirror in the sun, due to the flat, unbroken surface of the shield, and makes the gun unduly conspicuous. The shield is of steel, strengthened by wooden slats, and consists of two parts, upper and lower. The upper shield is attached to the axle-tree by supporting brackets, and to the trail by a flange, with bolts; the lower portion is hinged to the upper, and hangs vertically during firing.

A dock has recently been completed at Port Florence, on the Victoria Nyanza, in Uganda, Africa, at an altitude of 3,800 feet above sea level. It is to accommodate the Nyanza fleet plying on the lake in conjunction with the Uganda Railroad. It measures 250 feet in length by forty-eight feet wide, and fourteen feet deep. It was excavated out of the solid rock by native labor, and occupied twelve months in construction, at a cost of \$20,000.

The navigable dimensions of the Suez Canal are now practically double what they were twenty years ago, the superficies of the vertical profile having increased from 320 to 580 square meters in the ordinary channel, and to 740 square meters in the numerous gares or crossing places, the dredging being so carried out as to exceed the limits originally agreed upon. In 1902 the maximum



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the conversation I had with the reporter on the subject of the work accomplished by the troops in San Francisco during the calamity, I was not correctly quoted. My words implied no reflection in any way upon the Regular Service, since I am personally acquainted with the noble work accomplished by the enlisted men of the Regular establishment, as well as that of the National Guard of California. Following the publication of the article in the Oakland paper I called the reporter's attention to the error, and was furnished by him with a written statement that, in his haste, he had misquoted me, and that no language was used reflecting in any way upon any part of the Regular Army. In justice to myself and the enlisted men of the Army, will you please give this communication space in your paper.

THOMAS WILHELM, Major, U.S. Army.

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the summer of last year Mr. Charles A. Sherring, of the British Civil Service, was sent on a special mission to Western Tibet, and he is now publishing, under the title of "Western Tibet and the British Borderland," a handsome volume which embodies the information then gained, together with the local knowledge acquired by long residence on the border as deputy commissioner of Almora. By the treaty of Lhasa Hindus and Buddhists can now freely visit the sacred places of their religion in Tibet, and Mr. Sherring's account of Mount Kailas and the holy lake of Mansarowar should prove most interesting to them. Mr. Sherring was, by special permission, accompanied on his journey by Dr. T. D. Longstaff, of the Alpine Club, and two Alpine guides, and Dr. Longstaff gives an account of his attempt to climb Gurla Mandhata, the highest mountain in

draught was raised from twenty-five feet seven inches to twenty-six feet three inches. On Jan. 1, 1906, the maximum was raised to twenty-seven feet.

Major von Parseval's dirigible airship made its first ascent May 28 in the presence of the War Minister and many members of the General Staff of the German army at the target grounds in Tegel, Germany. The airship rose to a height of four hundred yards, circled the grounds several times, and then described several times a figure eight, showing remarkable ease of steering. A moderate wind was blowing at the time, but it is asserted that the experiments proved that the airship will be able to operate in a gale of forty-eight miles an hour.

The British Admiralty have decided that all ships except scouts are in future to carry two steaming lights, one on the foremast and one on the mainmast; the latter is to be at least fifteen feet higher than the former, and the vertical distance between these lights to be less than the horizontal distance. The work is to be carried out as the vessels come into the hands of the dockyards for annual refit.

A newspaper despatch from Hanover, Germany, says: "A dinner was given on May 16 by the officers' corps to Lieutenant General von Mitzlaff, retiring chief of the army riding school. Toward the end of the dinner, which was on the second floor of the officers' casino, von Mitzlaff slipped out of the building. He reappeared in the dining room mounted on his favorite charger and accompanied by a pack of hounds, and made his farewell speech on horsemanship from the saddle, affirming that the best training for rough riding was following the hounds. Then with a 'Halloo!' to the hounds, which scampered away, the general rode downstairs after them and reached the courtyard without a mishap."

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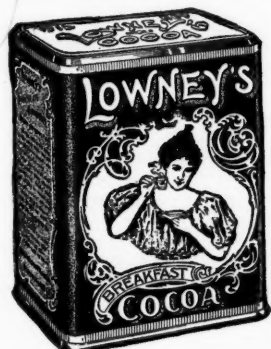
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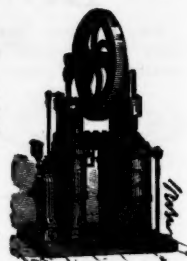
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